

Major foresees a classless Britain

'The power to choose and the right to own'

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

JOHN Major yesterday set out his vision of a classless Britain without barriers that would give its people "the power to choose and the right to own".

He accused Labour of gutter politics on the health service and issued firm warnings about the kind of deal on European union that he was prepared to contemplate at the Maastricht summit.

Mr Major's first address to the Conservative conference as leader earned him the kind of rapturous ovation the party used to give Margaret Thatcher, and he acknowledged her achievements at the outset, saying the greatest tribute Tories could pay her would be to do as she did: "Win, win and win again."

Then the prime minister unfurled the Tory banner for next year's election in a highly personalised and self-deprecatory speech in which he spoke of "the long road from

Coldharbour Lane to Downing Street" and joked of his own education: "Never has so much been written about so little."

Mr Major promised that the Tories would offer "a strong Britain, confident of its position, secure in its defence, firm in its respect for the law, a strong economy, free from the threat of inflation in which taxes can fall, savings can grow and independence is assured." He emphasised his belief in "the self-respect which comes from ownership", and hinted at a change in inheritance tax-saying: "I want to see wealth cascading down the generations. We do not see each generation starting out anew with the past cut off and the future ignored."

A confident Britain was a force for good in a troubled world and, alone among all nations, stood at the hub of three great interlocking alliances: Nato, the European Community and the Commonwealth. The prime minister goes to Harare on



Crowd pleasers: John and Norma Major, who left the platform to meet representatives after his standing ovation

Monday for the Commonwealth heads of government conference, and yesterday he expressed the hope that South Africa would be accepted back as a member as soon as apartheid was ended.

On Europe, he said that policy remained a closer union between states, not a federal merger of states. A single European currency was an uncertain prospect. "Any treaty must provide for a separate decision to be taken not now but at a future date by the British parliament and British government. It's our decision. A single currency cannot be imposed upon us.

Inflation fell to an annual rate of 4.1 per cent last month from 4.7 per cent in August, the lowest figure since April 1988. Inflation peaked at 10.9 per cent last autumn. Page 21

And I would not accept, on behalf of Britain, any treaty which sought to impose a single currency at however distant a date."

Ministers are more anxious about the political union negotiations than those on economic union. Mr Major said:

health care, neither piecemeal or in part nor as a whole. Not today. Not tomorrow. Not after the next election. Not ever while I'm prime minister." Those who set out to frighten the weak and the old with carefully calculated sneers, he said, belonged in the gutters of politics.

Mr Major, whose speech came on the day that inflation fell to 4.1 per cent, repeated his insistence that he would never "play fast and loose with the economy". Times had been tough and he had not forgotten what it was like when a business collapsed or to be unemployed.

Under Labour, he said, a minimum wage would create unemployment, higher taxes would drive business talent abroad and inflation would hit those least able to protect themselves. "It may be true a Labour prime minister would no longer get his marching orders over beer and sandwiches at Number Ten. In these days of designer socialism, he'd get them over a G&T down at the old T&G."

Predicting that Labour's manifesto would be the biggest tax demand in history, Mr Major pledged that another Tory government would keep down taxes, but stopped short of promising further cuts. He

did, however, foresee a further ownership revolution to build upon policies that had resulted in four million families owning homes, eight million more owning shares, and four and a half million with personal pensions.

In the next parliament, he said, "we must go much further in encouraging every family to own and to save. To extend every family's ability to pass on something to their children, to build up something of their own."

The prime minister won cheers for promising a crack-down on crime and a return to basics in education, and while there was not quite the frenzied flag-waving abandon of the Thatcher years, he had clearly won the warm affection of constituency activists. Mr Major had approached the platform through the crowd and when he finished speaking, he was applauded for a full ten minutes. Then, as the conference sang "Land of Hope and Glory", Mr Major and his wife broke with tradition to leave the platform and circulate again among the representatives.

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Tory conference, pages 4 and 5
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Paris, Bonn and Madrid throw down gauntlet

From PHILIP JACOBSON IN PARIS

FRANCE, Germany and Spain yesterday defiantly reiterated calls for a common European foreign and defence policy to be decided by majority voting, setting their countries on a collision course with Britain.

Their call came after a lunch in Paris attended by the three foreign ministers - Roland Dumas, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Francisco Fernández Ordoñez. They said the Western European Union should implement the EC's security policy, but made no mention of Nato. Most other EC members side with Britain in wanting to see European defence closely linked to the Atlantic alliance.

Their statement came less than two months before the Maastricht summit, and follows a firm rejection by Britain of any federal goal in the treaty on political union.

"In order to conclude in Maastricht and thus come closer to attaining European union, with a federal vocation, the three ministers recall that... the implementation of a foreign and security policy constitutes the necessary component of political union," the statement said.

"It must include all the questions related to security and defence with the aim, in the future, of a common defence."

Although the French had called earlier this week for "all colleagues on the same wave-length" to attend a special meeting on defence in Paris, yesterday's gathering was officially downgraded to no more than a working lunch.

France was piqued by last week's Anglo-Italian declaration, which linked European defence firmly to the Atlantic alliance.

The French immediately called for a meeting in Paris to discuss the various defence plans now on the table - a move that enraged the Dutch, who hold the EC presidency, and was studiously ignored by other member states. German

diplomats said yesterday that the Dutch would be informed of the outcome of the trilateral talks.

French tactics were seen to reflect fears that the initiative may be slipping away from Paris.

France was also concerned that Bonn's traditional support could no longer be relied upon, especially after Herr Genscher's recent trip to Washington when he assured the Americans of German backing for a continued Nato dimension to defence.

Behind the insistence in yesterday's communiqué that "all questions related to security and defence" must be on the table at Maastricht, there is the growing awareness that three decades of dominant French influence in the EC are now coming to an end.

EC unity at risk, page 10



Accuser and accused: Anita Hill, who gave testimony yesterday that Judge Clarence Thomas (right) had sexually harassed her at work ten years ago



Weinstock rules out hostile BAe bid

By CAROL LEONARD AND ROSS TIEMAN

LORD Weinstock, managing director of GEC, has for the first time said on the record that he would not make a hostile bid for British Aerospace, the troubled defence and engineering group, unless a foreign predator appeared.

In an interview with *The Times*, Lord Weinstock described himself as a concerned customer of BAe, which he said he wanted to remain intact. He denied GEC owned any BAe shares. His statement was welcomed by Dick Evans, BAe's chief executive.

GEC, as one of BAe's major suppliers, would not make a hostile bid, said Lord Weinstock, but he reserved the right to launch a bid if a foreign predator were to appear on the scene.

Lord Weinstock said: "We have a considerable concern

for British Aerospace because it makes the carriers for a lot of our equipment. We desire that it should survive intact and should not fall into Continued on page 20, col 6

Electric lord, page 21



Weinstock: a concerned customer of BAe

Beleaguered US judge says 'no job worth this agony'

From SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

A DRAMA at the centre of a national debate turned uglier yesterday after Clarence Thomas, the US Supreme Court nominee, said no job was worth the agony he had endured following allegations that he sexually harassed a former personal assistant a decade ago. Minutes later, however, Anita Hill, a law professor in Oklahoma, said the judge had often turned the conversation to explicit sex when they ate lunch at work.

In a nationally televised hearing, Ms Hill said that Judge Thomas boasted about the size of his penis and the pleasure he gave women and once asked, in their office, "Who has put public hair on my Coke?" She said he asked her for a "date" several times and, when she refused, talked about pornographic films.

In his opening statement, Mr Thomas said he had been "racking my brains and eating my insides out to think what I could have done" to make Ms Hill "think that I was interested in her in more than a professional way". He also apologised if he had ever said anything that had been misconstrued.

Their conflicting statements were released into an atmosphere of recrimination arising from an anguished national debate about what is acceptable behaviour between men and women in the workplace. For many people, Ms Hill and Judge Thomas are symbols of the problem. Congress itself is caught in the storm amid media attention on its own exemption from laws that make sexual harassment illegal in America, while

several Democratic senators, including Edward Kennedy, are dogged by publicity about their own peccadilloes.

Since the hearings are unlikely to establish "the truth", Mr Thomas's fate will probably depend on how the senators' constituents react. Republicans are nervous about a backlash from women voters if they are perceived to be dismissive of Ms Hill's allegations. But Democrats are worried that Mr Thomas could be seen as a martyr to the attempts of liberals to embarrass President Bush.

Heightening the suspense were last-minute allegations from a second woman, Angela Wright, a former press secretary at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in Washington while Mr Continued on page 20, col 1

Barnsley pioneers medicine sans frontières

By PETER DAVENPORT

FOUR staff from Barnsley hospital are to be sent for a five-day stay at the George V hotel-de-luxe in Paris, to pick up tips on improving life for patients.

A cleaner, a kitchen porter, a chef and a staff nurse will be visiting one of the world's most famous hotels at the expense of Trent Regional Health Authority. The cost of the trip is £5,322, which will be met from a fund of £25,000 set aside to enable NHS staff to travel abroad "collecting practical ideas" for improving the quality of service in hospitals.

Senior health officials insisted yesterday that the money would be well spent. This is the first time such a subvention has been approved, but it is hoped the scheme will be run annually. All 3,000 staff at the 810-bed district hospital, which is among those consid-

ering an application to become a self-governing trust next year, were invited to enter a competition for cash awards under the scheme.

The four winners selected the George V because it has recently undergone a programme of "total quality management", aimed at involving all levels of staff in improving standards of service. A similar exercise is now planned for the Barnsley hospital.

The head chef will be looking at the hotel catering, the staff nurse at caring services, the cleaner at housekeeping methods and the porter will be investigating the front-of-house facilities.

The four, whose names were not disclosed yesterday, leave for Paris early next month and will prepare a detailed report on their return. George Siedman, the hospital's support services manager, said yesterday that they had been selected because they had produced a

good idea and because they had long records of loyalty, hardwork and commitment. "We want to make sure that our patients get the quality of service they deserve," he said.

As a forerunner of what the future may hold for NHS patients in Barnsley, *The Times* yesterday compared the lunch menus available at the hospital and in the restaurant at the George V.

In Barnsley, the choice included braised beef, deep fried cod in batter, poached cod in parsley sauce, all with creamed or chipped potatoes, or a three-bean salad, followed by apple pie and custard, rhubarb fool, fresh fruit or cheese and biscuits, with tea or coffee.

A business lunch at the George V, priced at about £35, included partridge consommé with vine leaves and ravioli, roast shoulder of lamb with coconut and pineapple, pâtisseries, coffee, and a half-bottle of wine.

Now all we need is a doctor or two.



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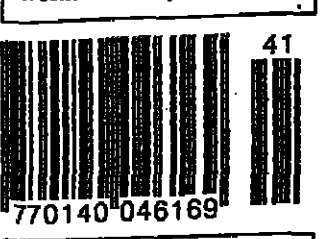
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Mixed emotions at the end of a long and winding legal road



Yesterday: the Beatles sowing Apple seeds in 1964

By ROBIN YOUNG

A BEATLES long-player failed to make a record yesterday when a £7 million courtroom battle between the group's Apple Corps and the American company, Apple Computer, was settled after 116 days in the High Court.

There had already been another ten days spent in the Court of Appeal and a one-day excursion to the European Commission in Brussels, and the case, centring on the use of apples as trademarks, had seemed set to break legal endurance records.

When both Apples finally got the pip with the law's delays, which threatened to draw the business out until next summer, the costs on both sides were already estimated

to have reached £7 million. What it cost the taxpayer to keep Mr Justice Ferris and Court 53 occupied for a year is additional to that amount.

The action brought by the British-based Apple Corps claimed the American computer company had flouted an agreement reached in 1981 to regulate use of the two companies' apple trademarks by putting its multi-coloured apple logo on musical computers.

The hearing started on October 29 last year, when the case was expected to last 12 weeks. A year later, when it was abandoned, fewer than 30 of the 80 potential witnesses had been heard.

The longest High Court hearing in English legal history is thought

to be one in which 191 days of evidence were heard before the parties decided to compromise.

Yesterday Gordon Pollock, QC, representing Apple Corps, broke the news of the settlement to the judge after a week's adjournment, which had been hoped only to save perhaps a month's worth of evidence.

"It has been a long, hard road," Mr Pollock said, telling the judge that the agreement which had been reached was for the action to be discontinued with no order for costs and with all the terms remaining confidential.

Mr Justice Ferris told the lawyers: "I do not know whether my surprise at this development at this stage outweighs my relief at not

having to write a definitive judgment, or perhaps my disappointment." Mr Pollock said: "Your lordship must be subject to a maelstrom of emotions."

Most of the witnesses who had given evidence had come from abroad. Many were American law professors and legal experts from other countries called to give evidence on complex issues of foreign law. After they had been heard the judge granted Mr Pollock an interim order that issues of foreign law were not relevant in the case.

Other witnesses were Apple Computer's top executives. At least one, having waited ten days while arguments continued about the admissibility of his evidence, fi-

nally went home in disgust. Even at the end, the parties found it was not so simple to extricate themselves from the law's travails as they might have hoped. Mr Pollock, with the agreement of Christopher Carr, QC, representing Apple Computer, asked the judge to discharge all orders made in the case to date. As far as anyone could remember there were about 24, all in Apple Corps' favour.

The judge objected that this seemed improper and after 20 minutes' discussion it was agreed counsel on both sides could instead sign a minute agreeing not to seek enforcement. On that note the lawyers finally found themselves in harmony with the old Beatles hit "We Can Work It Out".

MICHAEL POWELL

BA seeks big savings at loss making local airports

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH Airways is planning drastic action to stem mounting losses from its regional airports and short-haul operations from Gatwick.

Union officials were called to a meeting with management yesterday and told that services from Birmingham, Glasgow and Manchester — known as regional business units — were at an economic and competitive disadvantage.

At the same time, in a move which BA described as completely separate, senior managers at Gatwick were ordered to reduce short-haul costs by 30 per cent. Robert Ayling, BA's marketing director, said that the cuts were vital if the network's long term future was to be secured.

The airline has been increasingly concerned at the big losses being made by the three centres which provide hundreds of services a day to the Scottish highlands and islands, other domestic routes and to mainland Europe.

Much of the blame has been put on the fleet of ageing 1-11 jets which have been taken out of operations from Heathrow or Gatwick and based in the regions. The aircraft are becoming unpopular with passengers and use more fuel than newer jets used by competitors.

One of the solutions put to union leaders was to form a new company jointly with TPL — the parent company of Brynmor Airways and Birmingham European which is already 40 per cent owned by BA — and the Danish travel organisation Maersk. The unions rejected the idea, but after hearing gloomy profit forecasts agreed to cooperate in a joint working party to find a solution acceptable to both parties.

The regional services are included in the overall European operations and their precise losses are therefore impossible to calculate. The European services overall, however, are known to have lost £34 million in the past financial year. Many services, which may not make a profit in their own right, are maintained as feeders to bring

passengers to the main airports to catch more lucrative long-haul flights.

British Airways said that no firm conclusions about how to deal with the problem of the loss making regional services had been reached but the prime consideration of any changes would be to ensure that the 900 staff involved would be able to continue to be employed by British Airways.

If the airline is to return to profitability big new savings clearly have to be found and already loss-making routes to Dublin, Shannon and Cork have been axed.

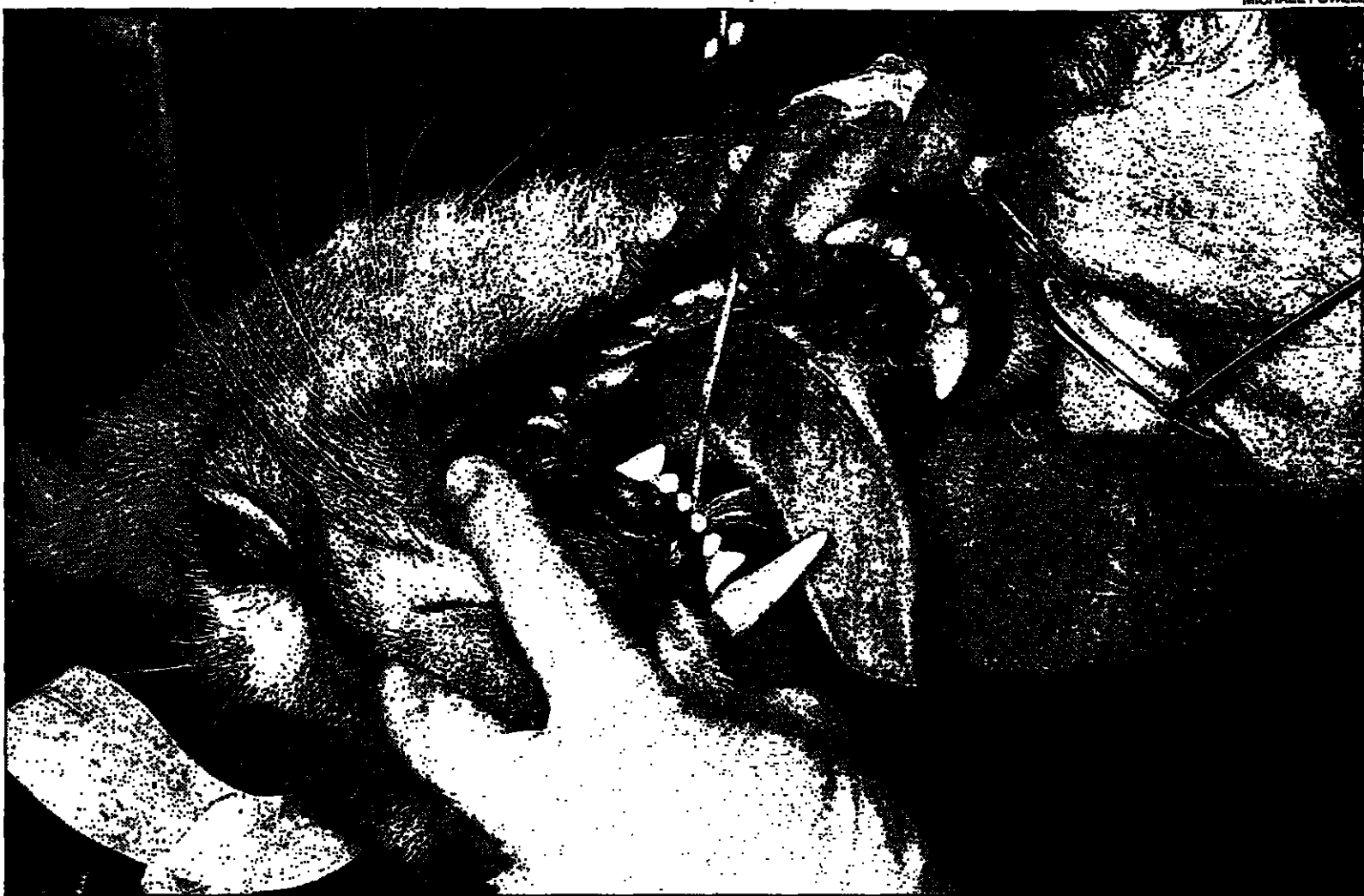
Management has now decided to halt once and for all the haemorrhage from Birmingham, Glasgow and Manchester and is studying options for doing so, from big cost cutting to buying a fleet of new jets. Only the shuttle services from London to Scotland and Manchester are being excluded from the review.

Air travel is back to the levels it was before the Gulf war and world recession brought about the most severe collapse in aviation history.

7.3 million passengers using Britain's main airports last month was only 1.6 per cent fewer than in the same month last year, BAA said. This month is expected to show a slight increase overall.

Heathrow was only 0.7 per cent down while fast expanding Stansted had a remarkable 53 per cent increase in the number of passengers. For the first time since the Gulf war the number of aircraft movements was up, by 1.5 per cent overall.

The growth in Stansted is well established with new scheduled services to France, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway and Romania due to start this month. This will bring to ten the number of airlines operating out of the airport's new terminal to ten, the number of routes to 30 and the number of countries to 12. Several large American airlines are also seeking permission to fly to Stansted.



Roaring toothache: Dentist Peter Kertesz, more used to human patients, extracts an infected canine from Ruchi, one of only 400 surviving Indian lions, at London zoo yesterday. Born in captivity two and a half years ago, the lioness would have died from her condition in the wild

Last minute rush to register dogs

By RAY CLANCY

A LAST minute rush is expected to beat today's deadline for dog owners to register for an exemption certificate under the Dangerous Dogs Act. Only 3,000 of the estimated 10,000 owners of pit bull terriers have notified the authorities that they wish to apply for a certificate.

The Wood Green animal shelter in north London, which is managing the index, said that owners were registering all the time. The shelter expects 4,000 dogs to have been registered when the weekend's post is opened.

Under the legislation introduced in August owners of pit bulls and three other controlled dogs — the Japanese tosa of which there is one in Britain and the fila braziliensis and dogo argentino which have never been introduced here — must complete a form by midnight.

To obtain their certificate they must arrange third party insurance, about £10 per dog per year, have the animal neutered and arrange for a vet to identify the dog with a permanent tattoo and implant. The deadline for full registration is November 30.

Some owners are unsure if their crossbreed should be registered. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said that such owners should consult a vet. Nishad Khan, whose daughter Rukhsana, aged six, was recently savaged by a pit bull in Bradford, said he hoped that all owners would register their dogs. "We want our parks and streets to be safe for the little ones to play."

Yvonne Wilson, owner of the tosa, said she had arranged insurance for her dog. She is campaigning against the legislation and plans to take a case to the European Court of Human Rights.

Dr Woodhead said that in 1988-9, state costs for secondary pupils rose by 11.4 per cent, nursery and primary by 9.4 per cent — and independent fees by 10 per cent.

Tomb of Tutankhamun's tutor is discovered empty

By NORMAN HAMMOND, ARCHAEOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

THE tomb of Tutankhamun's tutor has been discovered in southern Egypt. Although empty, and possibly never used for the burial of Sennedjem, "the god's father", the relief and inscriptions in the tomb may shed new light on the family origins of the pharaoh.

The discovery was made by Boyo Ockinga of Macquarie University in New South Wales after three years of investigation near the town of Akhmin, 230 miles south of Cairo on the right bank of the Nile. Built some 110ft up the face of an escarpment, the tomb had been ignored because of its poor condition.

The tomb has also given up clues to the possible fate of Nakhtmin, apparently heir to the throne of Egypt and victim of a military coup.

The wall carvings suffered extensive damage in ancient times, but looters in the 1970s used dynamite and crowbars to look for treasure in a cave beneath the funerary chambers. "It is a huge tomb, badly desecrated, that has given us only fragmentary remains."

Dr Ockinga said the tomb was identified as Sennedjem's by an inscription over the portico describing him as "fan bearer on the right of the king, overseer of nurses" and, most importantly, "the god's father". Dr Ockinga said the inscription showed that Sennedjem was not only in charge of the upbringing of royal children, but also

tutor to the king himself. A chariot procession carved on one wall shows Tutankhamun, who reigned between 1334 and 1325 BC, with his regent (and successor) Ay as a fan bearer. Sennedjem and his wife Iuy are shown greeting the pharaoh, although the tutor's image has been defaced. An inscription above the main door of the tomb describes Iuy as "chantress of the goddess Isis" and also as mother of Nakhtmin.

This enigmatic man, known hitherto only from five inscribed ushabti figures

ily living at Akhmin," he said. "Akheaten's mother, Queen Tiye, and the powerful Queen Nefertiti also came from there." He points out that if Tutankhamun was indeed tutored at Akhmin, he may well have come from a secondary lineage rather than being the son of Akheaten (Amenophis IV) as some scholars believe.

Nakhtmin himself never reigned. When Ay died after four years on the throne he was succeeded by the army commander, Horemheb. Dr Ockinga believes that both Ay and his designated heir Nakhtmin were assassinated by Horemheb, who seems to have been the legal heir to Tutankhamun, but to have been passed over in favour of Ay.

Horemheb's faction then set out to obliterate the memory of Nakhtmin and his family. Dr Ockinga believes that was why the images of Nakhtmin and the tomb of Sennedjem were mutilated so badly. No remains or sarcophagus of Sennedjem were found, and the inner statue shrine of the tomb was empty.

Professor Geoffrey Martin of London University, who recently excavated Horemheb's tomb at Saqqara, south of Cairo, said: "This is an amazing piece of detective work. On Boyo Ockinga's part it shows what can be done with monuments which are virtually destroyed if you scrutinise every centimetre of the wall surfaces."

Dr Ockinga speculates that Nakhtmin's mother Iuy may have been Ay's sister. "There was a powerful family living at Akhmin," he said. "Akheaten's mother, Queen Tiye, and the powerful Queen Nefertiti also came from there." He points out that if Tutankhamun was indeed tutored at Akhmin, he may well have come from a secondary lineage rather than being the son of Akheaten (Amenophis IV) as some scholars believe.

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Man, 35, is accused of killing girl

An unemployed man aged 35 was remanded in custody yesterday accused of murdering Lynne Rogers, aged 17.

Scott Singleton, aged 35, of Broadfield, Crawley, West Sussex, appeared before Crawley magistrates accused of murdering the girl, from Catford, southeast London, at Rotherfield or elsewhere in Sussex, between September 3 and September 10. Her body was found beneath brambles in a copse off an isolated country lane near Rotherfield last month.

The girl, who lived in Elmer Road, Catford, had left home to meet a man for a job interview at Charing Cross station on September 4 and her body was found five days later.

Mr Singleton was remanded in custody until October 17 but with his consent will not be produced in court again until October 24. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Baker studies Thornton case

Kenneth Baker, the home secretary, is examining fresh evidence in the case of Sara Thornton, the woman jailed for life for stabbing her violent and alcoholic husband, to see if it merits a referral to the Court of Appeal.

George Delf, co-ordinator of the campaign to free her, believes the evidence, which was not called by the defence at the trial, supports the theory that she was provoked by her husband's behaviour. The material comes from the couple's GP, who visited their home in Atherton, Warwickshire, four months before the murder and heard Malcolm Thornton, while drunk, threaten to murder his wife.

Libel damages

Damages of £40,000 and costs estimated at £50,000 were awarded against *The Sport* newspaper yesterday after a High Court jury decided that Anthony Pargeter, aged 46, of Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, had been libelled in an article suggesting that a convicted killer, Jeremy Bamber, was innocent of the murder of his family. The newspaper denied libel, arguing that it had not accused Mr Pargeter.

Panama case

The Panamanian government was yesterday given extra time to prepare evidence for its High Court plea for continuation of freezing orders on \$6,000,000 (£3.5 million) held in London bank accounts, which it says was misappropriated by Panama's former dictator General Noriega. The decision was opposed by Ramon Siero, the general's brother-in-law and by the Union Bank of Switzerland.

Adverts protest

Newspaper proprietors throughout Europe are to launch an advertising campaign next month against a proposed EC ban on tobacco advertising. The campaign starts in 100 newspapers and 200 magazines on November 11, when health ministers vote on the proposals. The European Publishers Council said: "We believe that the very visibility of the press may be threatened."

Nursing win

The British Nursing Association won undisclosed libel damages in the High Court yesterday over allegations that it had put patients' lives at risk by supplying a hospital with an unqualified nurse. The allegations appeared in the *News of the World* in May under the headline "I was bogus nurse for a year." News Group Newspapers Ltd, the publishers, accepted yesterday that the claims were false.

CORRECTION

In some editions of yesterday's paper Chatsworth was referred to as being in Devonshire. This should of course have read Derbyshire.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

Goldsmith versus Private Eye

Richard Ingrams, editor of *Private Eye*, had no conception of the pent-up anger he was unleashing. He was making the mistake of seeing James Goldsmith through English eyes, as though he were an Englishman. While in



many ways he was, "if you dig a little deeper," Goldsmith says, "you find that I am half Jew and half auvergnat." In the case of serious aggression, both races fight." Three days after publication, Goldsmith issued 63 separate writs for libel against *Private Eye* and another 37 against its distributors. Ivan Fallon on Sir James Goldsmith — *The Sunday Times* tomorrow

A lesson in the polite refusal of courtesy calls

By JOE JOSEPH

"OH DO get up, madam. National Courtesy Day, I said. Not National Cursy Day. There's no need to bow. You just have to be polite to people."

The old girls who shop at Harrods on Friday mornings are polite but a little deaf, good qualities in a diplomat but not all that useful in interviews, who are loved best when they can hear well and reply amusingly at dictation speed.

The theme for yesterday's National Courtesy Day, which is organised annually and

heroically by The Polite Society in an attempt to make us improve our manners, was "Be A Better Neighbour". According to the Rev Ian Gregory, of Newcastle under Lyme, who founded the society, we in Britain are becoming surly, selfish and inconsiderate because "we are a nation of strangers".

He said he hoped that anyone who cared about courtesy would ask somebody they do not know very well round for coffee, lunch, tea, dinner, or even breakfast, to get to know them better. "Thou-

sands of people are aching for regular human contact. Today's a good day to offer it," he said.

If any two people need to share a friendly pot of tea and a few milk chocolate Hobnobs, they are the Hon James Tennant and Charles Saatchi, neighbours in Chelsea's St Leonard's Terrace. Mr Tennant seems to have a habit of upsetting his neighbours. Friction between the Tennants and the Saatchis flared in the newspapers recently when the Saatchis got upset about anti-semitic

taunts allegedly hurled at them by Mr Tennant and his wife Elizabeth.

The Saatchis got so depressed by the behaviour of the couple who shared their expensive party wall that they began to wonder if the Tennants might be able to cast some light on the unfortunate fire which engulfed the Saatchi Rolls one night.

The scene moves to St Leonard's Terrace, London SW3. A doorbell is rung.

"Ah, Mr Tennant. It so happens that today is National Courtesy Day and the Rev Ian

Gregory of The Polite Society says it's a good opportunity to ask somebody we don't know very well round for coffee, lunch, tea, dinner, or even breakfast, to get to know them better. He says thousands of people are aching for regular human contact and that today's a good day to offer it."

"Oh does he, I see. Well, the problem is, well, we are just leaving for the country, I'm afraid. We are an active part of the community here, very involved in local citizens' groups, but we do have building work to attend to in the

country, so I'm afraid we won't be able to invite anyone round for anything."

A telephone rings in the advertising office of Charles Saatchi.

"Actually, he's out at the moment," a man said.

"Do you know if he has any plans to invite Mr Tennant round for a chat and some Hobnobs today?"

"That I can't comment on."

"Will he call me back to let me know when he returns to the office?"

"I think it's unlikely."

"Oh well. We did try, Rev."

Suspended sentence for head guilty of cruelty to children

By RONALD FAUX

THE headmistress accused of running an authoritarian and dictatorial regime at a special school for handicapped children was given a suspended sentence yesterday after admitting three charges of cruelty.

Judge Jolly at Preston Crown Court told Brenda Ford, aged 52, of Scalehall, Lancaster: "I have considerable sympathy for you, but I think it is totally necessary to make clear society's disapproval whilst acknowledging, on the facts of your case, that you

have much to be proud of in helping very many people over the years." He sentenced her to eight months suspended for 12 months, with a supervision order.

Two nursery assistants at Scothorpe House, Lancaster, were conditionally discharged. Mary Milnes, aged 55, of Lancaster, and Maureen Robinson, aged 55, of Heysham, had each pleaded guilty to a charge of assaulting a child, causing actual bodily harm. The Crown had allowed 12 charges of cruelty and assault

involving children at the school not to be proceeded with. Earlier, Timothy White, for the prosecution, had told the court that the allegations which the Crown would have relied upon were that some children were force-fed and required to eat their own vomit.

Judge Jolly said yesterday that the prosecution had mentioned various generalised allegations which were not substantiated by specific pleas. "My task is to sentence you for the specific pleas."

He told Ford that she had been wrong in failing in her prime responsibility, which was to look after herself so that she would be fit and well to look after other people.

Verence Rigby, for Ford, said the allegations she had admitted were of depriving a child of a drink of Ribena, of slapping a child on the thigh and of pulling a child's hair to draw attention to work on her desk. "There is no allegation that these children suffered any physical injury in consequence," he said.

Such was the success of Scothorpe House that the school became much larger, he said, with children from primary age to those aged 16 years with learning difficulties. Teachers and helpers were always in short supply and no instruction or training was given to teaching staff by the local authority. The teaching staff became increasingly overstretched and Ford's health deteriorated.

Parents of children at Scothorpe House have demanded a full independent public enquiry into the way the school had been run. A spokesman said: "We are not satisfied by this outcome. These were isolated incidents over a period of 18 months, but we believe they are the tip of an iceberg. The education authority was told in 1977 about the fears of parents of children at the school."

An investigation of the circumstances surrounding the treatment of autistic children at the school has been ordered by Lancashire county council. Louise Elman, council leader, said: "Our sole concern is for the wellbeing of children in our care."

Parents of dead babies may sue

By PETER VICTOR

THE parents of babies who died or became ill with mysterious breathing problems in a Lincolnshire hospital called for a public enquiry yesterday and said they would launch an action for damages. They are also considering starting a private prosecution if the Director of Public Prosecutions does not press charges in connection with the deaths.

Four babies died at Grantham and Kesteven general hospital between January and April and eight became ill. Martin Gibson, the hospital's general manager, called police after an unusually high level of insulin was found in the blood of a child who collapsed.

Detectives consulted medical experts on the misuse of drugs and looked particularly at the effects of insulin and potassium chloride, a substance used to treat dehydration. A nurse, aged 22, who was interviewed by detectives, is on extended leave and police bail. Police sent a file on the case to the DPP last month.

The parents said they were worried about the time being taken to reach a decision and feared that the affair might be swept under the carpet. A spokesman told a news conference at Grantham: "They want to know what happened to their kids."

TV auction result out next week

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK
MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

WINNERS and losers in the Channel 3 licence auction will be named next Wednesday at 10am, the Independent Television Commission said yesterday.

The ten commission members concluded their final deliberations by lunchtime yesterday. Jittery bidders were then faxed a statement advising them of the time.

Results of the auction, which could lead to the biggest shake-up of commercial television since independent television began in 1956, will be announced simultaneously on Stock Exchange screens.

Many bidders interpreted yesterday's announcement as evidence that the commission has not invoked the exceptional circumstances clause to let in a lower cash bidder. If the commission did not announce the date of the result yesterday, bidders would have been summoned for further talks in the next two weeks.

Yesterday's news may worry Thames, TV-am, London Weekend and Granada, all of which have been outbid by newcomers and would clearly have benefited from use of the clause. However, it is thought that the initial quality threshold has been tough enough to weed out most of the challengers.

Muslim strippers face up to community's outrage

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

TWO Muslim women will brave the outrage of their community tomorrow night by going on stage to perform a striptease show before a largely Asian audience in a south London nightclub. The women say they have received death threats and abuse as a result of their decision to flout the norms of their Muslim culture.

Zarina Ramzan, aged 24, and Qamar Ashraf, aged 19, will defy Islamic law, which demands that women go covered in public. The Koran clearly commands modesty of dress and behaviour for men and women.

Iqbal Sacranie, of the UK Action Committee on Islamic Affairs, and chairman of the Balham mosque, denied there was any organised community action

against the women. "But with two million Muslims in this country, it would not surprise me if someone showed some emotion," he said. "It is not about religion, it is a question of morality. The Islamic viewpoint is very clear: it is immoral to go about performing such acts."

The women have hired security guards for the show, in Vauxhall. Their actions, which they justify by citing examples of male suppression, highlight a growing disillusionment among young Muslim women in Britain.

Ms Ramzan, a Pakistani Sunni Muslim from the Jat, or landowners' caste, has seven sisters and one brother. Her role models are Madonna and Benazir

Bhutto. She said she and Ms Ashraf had performed privately with no trouble at functions in their community, charging £400 a show, but were now going public. "I knew there would be a bad reaction, but I did not think it would be this bad."

She claims a right to act as she chooses. "My father was fantastic, but he was too protective. In our culture, you go from your father's house to your husband's house, and from your husband's house to your son's house. The men are allowed to drink, smoke and have mistresses. But a woman can have her legs broken by her brothers, uncles or father if she is seen talking to a man."

Ms Ramzan and Ms Ashraf, also a Pakistani Sunni but from the Rajput, or aristocratic caste, share a flat in the West End of London, from where they jointly run Ms Ramzan's dance company, Eastern Arts. They begin their act with modern and classical Indian dance and proceed to a strip show.

Mohammad Raza, director of the Islamic Centre in Leicester, says many British-born Muslim women grow up detesting Islam. Part of the problem, he says, is that mosques are almost wholly male institutions. In his book *Islam in Britain*, he calls for a redefinition of the Muslim woman's role.

Rana Kabbani, a Damascus-born Muslim who came to England in 1980 to study at Cambridge, says that Islam embodies an image of respect for women, but that British Muslims are "stuck in a ghetto mentality". Speaking on BBC Radio 4's *Opinion*, she said: "Where Muslim women in Muslim countries are using the Koran and their cultural heritage to shake off the male dominance of their societies, in this country the Muslim community has remained in a time warp. Its women are still oppressed by rural ideas long since outdated elsewhere."



Death threats: Qamar Ashraf, top, and Zarina Ramzan

Concern for youngsters found wandering Britain's cities at night

ANDY BAVERTOCK



Lifeline: policewoman Angela Hosmer checks the birth certificate of a girl she spoke to in the West End

Police sweep streets for runaways

Plain-clothes police on a mission among London's young runaways have netted a mixed bag of innocents and hardened street kids, reports Stewart Tendler

WHEN police found the Iraqi teenager she was standing at Victoria station trying to sell her music cassettes. She had been sent to London by her parents, senior figures in the Iraqi community in Sweden, for an arranged marriage. Beaten by her would-be husband, she fled into an unknown city.

Last night the girl, aged 16, was safe in a London hostel, rescued during Operation Whittington, a police search for children prey to the degradations and miseries of an adult world. A squad of 30 officers, working for two days from 3pm to 2am, yesterday reported stopping more than 200 people and recovering 15 children.

They ranged from innocents abroad to persistent runaways no longer wanted by their parents, a male prostitute, aged 15, and a girl, aged 16, found drinking with vagrants. A similar operation, involving plain-clothes officers who normally work in juvenile protec-

tion and street offences units, was carried out for a day in July. Police found six children at risk and decided to repeat the exercise.

One of the team, Pc "Icky" Hicks, searching the area around Leicester Square, spoke of the problems facing the police: "I don't think most of them realise the dangers. If we can catch them early there is a chance. But within days or weeks they learn to lie, to give false names and addresses. If we get one youngster back with their families or to a place of safety and they stay there, that is our measure of success."

The parents of three girls, aged 12, 13 and 14, from East Ham, east London, readily accepted their children back. They thought the girls were staying with a friend. Police

found them at 9.35pm close to Piccadilly. Pc Stephen Mecke said: "We followed them round for about 20 minutes as they looked completely out of place. That area is rife for female vice but they were not aware they were in any danger. They only started to realise it when we told them we had followed them and they hadn't noticed. We could have been anybody."

Detective Inspector David Eyles, one of the officers leading the operation, said that none of the children discovered in July had been found again and the operations suggested the number of children at risk was not as serious as suggested. Inspector Charles Barber said the trio of girls was typical of children drawn to the West End, unaware of the risks they

faced. Some, however, are far from innocent. A male prostitute, aged 16, originally from Lincolnshire, was found in Shaftesbury Avenue with 14 condoms in his bag, a collection of pornographic photographs and no desire to be helped.

"I can take care of myself," he said. "The police don't do me any favours by doing this. I'm only doing it until I get a job that pays enough money. But what can you do that can pay £60 for half an hour?" He was put in a home for the night.

Two girls, aged 14 and 15, held at Bow Street, had run away from their homes in Watford that evening. Both had run away before and their parents would no longer take them back. They were put into care. Another girl, aged 16 and stopped by police at Leicester Square late in the evening, was returned to her home in Catford, south London, at midnight. By yesterday morning she was found back in the West End.

Dogs 'get more time than young homeless'

By KERRY GILL

DOG registration was higher on the government's agenda than the plight of thousands of young homeless people, for many of whom home was a cardboard box, Roger Singleton, senior director of Barnardo's, told the charity's annual conference yesterday.

"There are estimates that over 150,000 young people sleep rough every night across the UK," Mr Singleton said. "Go into the underpasses of our cities and you will see the problem for yourself. Parliament debates the pros and cons of dog registration more energetically than it addresses the plight of our homeless youngsters who wander the city streets at night."

Mr Singleton, who called for the establishment of a children's commissioner, told the conference in Edinburgh in the presence of the Princess of Wales, the charity's patron, that homelessness had become one of the great corrupting influences in society. Homeless young people were more likely to be drawn into the nightmare world of prostitution which, because of the increased incidence of HIV infection and Aids, led to the most frightening consequences.

He said that the Children Act, to be implemented on Monday, would give local authorities the legal option of helping a young person set up a home, providing practical assistance including cash grants. "But how many will be able to, as they have to assess their priorities against scarce resources? I fear that the implementation of this excellent act depends on robbing Peter to pay Paul, and the outcome will fall well short of the principles espoused in the legislation."

YMCA offers hostel places

OFFICIALS of the YMCA are to take to the streets of London to offer young homeless people accommodation in a new hostel officially opened yesterday (David Young writes).

Andrew Harris, the YMCA's director of housing and hostels, said that the main objective was to provide accommodation before young people became homeless. "But we recognise that, in the present crisis, we must also provide for those forced to live on the streets," he said.

The hostel, in London's West Cromwell Road, was opened with funding from the environment department. It will provide accommodation for about 400 people, plus food and medical support.



Power to choose and right to own form agenda for Nineties

Major sets out vision of freedom and opportunity

By JOHN WINDER AND ROBERT MORGAN

JOHN Major yesterday set out his vision of the Britain of the future. He wanted, he said, to work for a nation that was the best educated and the best governed, where schools and universities were the finest and accessible to all. He wanted a Britain where inner cities did not mean deprivation and no one had to go in fear at night.

"I should like to live in a world where opportunity is for everyone, where peace is truly universal and where freedom is secure," he said.

As the prime minister entered the conference hall at Blackpool yesterday for the final speech of the conference he was greeted with prolonged cheering and clapping. When he sat down after his 47-minute speech, he received a rapturous standing ovation which seemed destined to match those accorded to Margaret Thatcher until it was cut short by the singing of *Land of Hope and Glory*.

Mr Major opened with a generous tribute to Mrs Thatcher. "The Britain she left us is immeasurably stronger than the Britain she found. Above all, she helped others to believe in us, and us to believe in ourselves, and on those foundations she laid three

great election victories." The greatest tribute to her was to do as she had done, to win and win again and again.

On Labour allegations about the national health service, he said: "There is only one way to deal with a lie: nail it to the wall of truth." He added: "We have all been brought up with the health service. We use it, we cherish it. We are proud of it."

Reaffirming the government's commitment to the health service, he said: "Under this government the national health service will continue to offer free hospital treatment to everyone. There will be no charges for hospital treatment, no charges for visits to the doctor, no privatisation of health care, neither piecemeal, not in part nor as a whole. Not today, not tomorrow, not after the next election. Not ever while I am prime minister."

The health service did not belong to the Labour party. It was not a political football to be kicked around in the hope that somehow or other it would reopen the door of Downing Street to a Labour government. "It won't, neither by hook nor by Cook," he said.

He went on to tell the audience something of his rise from Coldharbour Lane, in Brixton, to Downing Street. It was a tribute to the Conservative party that that road could be travelled and perhaps there was in the hall another young man or woman who stood where he had 30 years ago, knowing few people and feeling that it was a long road to the platform. If so, he or she should remember that the last two Conservative leaders were a builder's son from

Broadstairs and a grocer's daughter from Grantham. "We don't need lectures in the Conservative party about opportunity. We are the party of opportunity," he said.

He went on to set out what the Conservative party now offered: a strong Britain, confident of its position, secure in its defence, firm in its respect for the law. It also offered a strong economy, free from the threat of inflation and in which taxes could fall, savings grow and independence was assured.

He summed up his programme for the Nineties in a single phrase: the power to choose and the right to own.

He promised that Iraq's nuclear weapons capability would be destroyed. "I hope it will go peacefully. If not, it must go by force."

On Britain's role in the world, the prime minister said that Britain, alone among nations, stood at the hub of three great interlocking alliances: Nato, the European Community and the Commonwealth. At the Commonwealth conference next week, Britain had to persuade 50 nations, some with a chequered political history, to a formal commitment to democracy and human rights, he said. He hoped to see South Africa return to the Commonwealth.

Turning to the Community, he said: "I believe strongly in partnership in Europe. Britain is a great European power, and she has gained from membership of the community. That is the verdict of those people in our country who live by business and trade, the very people on whom our prosperity and jobs depend. But it must be the right Europe."

He wanted a community that would embrace the new democracies of eastern Europe; a single open market, with common rules that were obeyed. "We need a system that can deal effectively with those who call themselves good Europeans but who hijack lorries or hold up free trade," he said.

The idea of a single European currency had enormous practical and political ramifications and, at best, was an uncertain prospect. "Any treaty must provide for a separate decision to be taken — not now, but at a future date — by the British government and the British parliament. It is our decision. A single currency cannot be imposed upon us. I would not accept on behalf of Britain any treaty which sought to impose a single currency at however distant a date."

Britain already worked closely with its European partners in financial, foreign and defence policies. When national and community interests coincided, common action was only common

sense, but in no circumstances would a Conservative government give up the national right to take crucial decisions about security, foreign policy and defence.

He offered no guarantee of an agreement at Maastricht in December because it was no easy task to get 12 nations to agree and, for his part, he would put the interests of this country before any agreement, and not any agreement before the interests of the country.

"I hope we can reach agreement. If we do, I will submit that agreement to parliament, for it is here in Britain that the crucial decisions must be taken, not in the European parliament and not in the council of ministers, certainly not in the commission," he said. "It will be for parliament to decide on behalf of the people of Britain who elected it."

Referring to the latest inflation figures, he said that, for the first time in a generation, inflation was down to German levels. "They said we could not do it. We did it, and in just one year." He went on: "We can now see the way ahead out of recession to the recovery that will bring investment, to the investment that will bring jobs."

Mocking Labour's plans, he said that the next Labour manifesto "will be the biggest tax demand in history".

He pledged the government to keeping personal taxes down and said that lower taxes gave people more choice. In the Eighties the Tories had started a revolution but it was not complete. In the 1990s, they would extend savings and ownership in every form. They now had the chance to make enduring change, for people in their middle years were inheriting homes, businesses and firms on a scale never before seen.

"I want to see wealth cascading down the generations. We do not see each generation starting out anew, with the past cut off and the future ignored. So in the next parliament, I believe that we must go much further in encouraging every family to save and to own."

Labour, he said, fostered the old, false and futile divisions based on class and envy. "Our task is to end them for good."

In his classless society, he wanted to see a tapestry of talents in which everyone respected achievement, where every promotion and certificate was respected and each person's contribution valued.

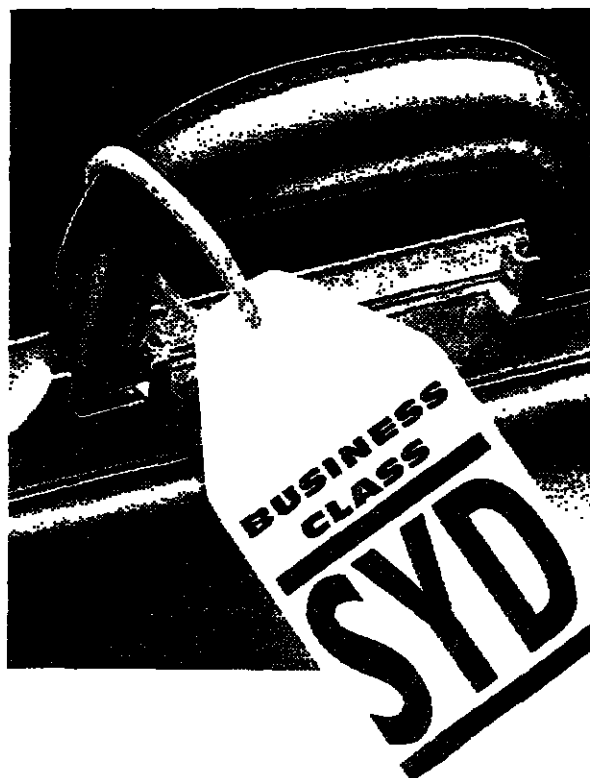
But there could be no harmony in a lawless society, and the government was going to crack down on crime.

Speaking about planned improvements in education, Mr Major said: "A great deal has been written about my education. Never has so much been written about so little. (Laughter) Perhaps that is why I am so keen on the subject."

He went on: "It will take more than platitudes in Brighton to efface the years of left-wing vandalism in our classrooms. We will take no lectures from those who led the long march of mediocrity through our schools."

"I will fight for my belief in a return to basics in education. The progressive theorists have had their say and they have had their day."

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Applause greets castration call

By PETER MULLIGAN

A CALL for the castration of child abusers and rapists was applauded by the Tories yesterday during a debate marked by anxiety over standards of care and control of children.

Geoffrey Dickens, MP for Littleborough and Saddleworth, roused the conference when he announced his prescription for molesters and rapists who offended more than once. "Castrate the buggers," he said.

His was the bluntest in a series of speeches from the floor which underlined unease at family breakdown, lack of supervision and the involvement in riots of children as young as six.

Mr Dickens lifted a debate on the family when he described his dream of a country where women could walk without fear and children could grow up without risk of abuse. He claimed ministerial backing when he urged the recruitment into social services departments of "strict-grannies" who would not be fobbed off by parents abusing children.

Virginia Bottomley, health minister, responded by highlighting the Children Act, which comes into force on Monday and which, she said, would tackle abuse head-on.

She acknowledged that social workers had made mistakes in the past but said that the act put the emphasis in the right place: on children themselves and on their families.

CHILDREN

She said it was intolerable that children should become the victims of abuse while in care or be snatched away from home unless they were in serious danger. She added: "Time and time again, from



Bottomley: acknowledged mistakes in social work so-called joyriders to horrific instances of child abuse, when the basic cohesiveness of the family unit breaks down, crime, degeneracy, violence and horror break to the surface of our society. When parents give up caring, children, sometimes literally, run riot."

Mrs Bottomley concluded: "The challenge now is to work within the act to eliminate the tragedies of failure."

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QANTAS

Patten urges mass phone protests on broadcasting bias

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

CONSERVATIVE supporters were urged yesterday to jam the switchboards of broadcasting organisations when they wanted to protest about alleged anti-Tory bias on radio and television.

The next issue of the party newspaper is to contain the addresses and telephone numbers of all the broadcasting organisations to help the Tory offensive against perceived bias.

With both main political parties carrying out intensive pre-election campaigning, Chris Patten, the Tory party chairman, gave his endorsement to an all-out effort to combat alleged anti-Conservative bias by broadcasters.

"I know that many of you are deeply concerned about bias in broadcasting and often, too often, understandably so," Mr Patten told the conference. "When you are angry about bias in a programme on BBC, ITV, whatever, tell me by all means, but more importantly tell them. Phone them, write to them, above all phone them on the spot. If necessary jam the switchboards."

"If you don't like the Six O'clock News or Nine O'clock News, if you don't like Panorama, then phone up." The party was not asking for Conservative broadcasts but it had a right in a democracy to ask for fair broadcasting, he said.

His call for action to combat alleged bias delighted the party's rank and file who are concerned that the party is

failing to get its message across effectively. In a further revelation of the techniques the Tories will pursue in the run-up to polling day, Mr Patten said each constituency should have teams of workers to write letters to local newspapers, monitor all broadcasts, and call in on phone-in programmes.

He admitted that the last year "had not been easy for the party" and he was critical of the way in which the Conservatives had failed to give greater attention to organisation during Margaret Thatcher's years in power.

"I am not sure that over the last decade we have always given political organisation the priority it deserves," he said. It was complete bodge to suggest that political organisation did not matter.

Recognising the party's failings in campaigning, he said it must look harder at how it operated and do it much better. "We cannot go on taking the party organisation seriously for six months before an election and forget about it for the four and a half years after it." He said that the party would have to continue its vigilance after the general election.

Mr Patten promised fuller discussion throughout the party on its future funding and organisation. After recent revelations about big donations to the party's coffers from foreign businessmen, Mr

Patten is anxious to be more open about the sources of the party's funds.

The party's organisation and Central Office's management of its finances were strongly criticised by the treasurer of the Wessex area, John Strafford, who won loud applause during the debate on party policy and organisation.

"We must improve our organisation at Central Office and we must improve the control of expenditure and how that hard earned income is spent. We must have democratic accountability within the Conservative party," he said.

Charles Hendry, the prospective parliamentary candidate for High Peak, Derbyshire, reminded ministers that part of their job was to help get the Conservative message across. He added: "The party is stuffed to the gills with PR men, advertising agencies and the rest. Let us use them the way Labour uses its friends in the media."



Engaging performance: Chris Patten calls for action

Councils to be stopped from favouring own staff

By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE government is to tighten rules on the contracting out of local authority services to prevent councils awarding themselves most of the contracts.

Although councils are required by law to put services such as refuse collection and street cleaning out to private tender, more than two thirds of contracts are still awarded to their own staff.

Michael Heseltine, the environment secretary, says he believes that many councils have deliberately drawn up contracts in such a way that

only their own staff can win them. In calculating the cost of an outside bid, councils have also been including the cost of making their staff redundant, putting private firms at a significant disadvantage. The environment department has drawn up draft legislation to prevent the loading of redundancy costs on to tender prices.

It will also ban councils from specifying working practices for staff employed by contractors and will lay down new guidelines on the assessment of tenders to ensure that councils cannot favour in-

house bids. The measures, the most far reaching changes since competitive tendering was made compulsory in 1988, will be contained in one of two local government bills to be announced in the Queen's speech next month.

The Cabinet decided last week to divide its plans for the future of local government between two parliamentary bills instead of one as originally planned by government business managers.

The first will introduce the council tax and the second will overhaul the way councils are run, set up a local government commission to review the structure of local government in England and contain the tendering rules.

At present councils are required to put only services such as street cleaning and refuse collection out to tender. The bill will require them to open to competition white collar tasks such as legal and financial services too.

The council tax bill will be placed on a "fast track", with government business managers ready to use guillotine procedures to ensure that it reaches the statute book by the end of March.

Man from the people

THE image makers may not have got to work on John Major but the party managers were determined that he would make a dramatic entrance to the conference (Richard Ford writes).

A flurry of activity at the back of the hall indicated that the prime minister was to make a theatrical arrival. Mr Major and his wife Norma looked apprehensive as they stood with Chris Patten, the party chairman, on a staircase, awaiting the moment to sur-

prise the faithful. Then to the strains of Johann Strauss's "Radetzky March", Mr Major walked into the hall and on to the platform, shaking hands with party workers.

The idea was to present an image of him as a man from the people and at ease with the people. Unlike Labour, which ended its conference with a rendition of "We are the Champions", the Tories stuck with their traditional "Land of Hope and Glory" and "I Vow to Thee my Country".

Party swings to same old song with new melody

They hummed along to fresh interpretations of familiar themes, but Robin Oakley hears discordant echoes of a song for Europe

It was I instead of we. Self-deprecation was never her line. And there were other changes. As with Europe, John Major's crucial keynote speech showed him changing the Tory party more in style and tone than in substance. The essentials of economic management remain the same: privatisation, fighting inflation.

But with the need to battle those "time for a change" arguments in mind, John Major offered a new flavour of Conservatism. The boy from Coldharbour Lane who preaches the classless society was able to remind the national television audience that the past two leaders before him were a builder's son from Broadstairs and a grocer's daughter from Grantham and to declare with conviction that the Tory party was the party of opportunity.

He declared that the Tories were not only the friends of the national health service but part of it. He is coming at the C2s from a different angle.

We wondered if it was to be continuity or change as the Tories moved into their first conference since Margaret Thatcher lost the leadership and Mr Major gained it.

Through the week, the answer seemed confused. Government competence is not an exciting theme. "Getting on with the job" sounds too much like waiting for something to turn up and praying for people to start spending the interest rate cuts they are still saving. Conservatives kept looking for the string on which to thread their beads. And perhaps it is too much to expect of a party 12 years in office to produce as many new ideas as they did in the pre-election conference of 1986.

We heard rather too much of what they are against - which seemed to be mostly the trade unions - and little of what they were for. But slowly, after a scratchy start, the party got over its nervousness about Europe, its hang-ups on the health service. And Mr Major's speech offered a freshness, a new style that was widely welcomed. He remains the party's biggest electoral asset.

The Tories left Blackpool with a better pitch on the health service. Tough words from Mr Major and from

William Waldegrave, the health secretary, should calm the privatisation scare and if the argument is switched to one purely about funding, then Labour has its weak spots too.

Mr Major has at least a good holding line on Europe, a subject on which the wider party takes a harder line than his MPs, even if the substance has changed little.

The remaining problem is Mrs Thatcher. In dealing with that question the party opted to fight an election rather than contemplate its own navel, not repeating Labour's mistake of the Eighties. But we saw flickers of the kind of split between the parliamentary party and the constituency activists which bedevilled Labour politics for so long.

The cheers and foot-stamping for Mrs Thatcher were genuine as the platform went through the ritual of what one senior Tory called "showing them the body". And the Tory hierarchy remain nervous about her disruptive potential. If they were not, we would not be seeing Willie Whitelaw urging her publicly to accept that the party is under new management.

But as senior figures were pointing out on the Tory cocktail circuit, the same people who cheered Mrs Thatcher's final-day speeches often used to turn up and applaud the fringe meetings at which Michael Heseltine outlined an altogether different version of Toryism.

"The Tory party," said one, "is not about policy. It is about power and the people who can provide it." That is why, when Mr Heseltine strode back onto the conference platform and beat the Tory tribal toms, the feelings about the way of Mrs Thatcher's going and his part in it were so rapidly forgotten. Mr Heseltine has star quality too, and never mind if he comes from a different firmament. It is not a sentimental party.

The hope is that now the keys have been handed over Mrs Thatcher can be persuaded to keep quiet about the new people's taste in curtains. But the party managers fear that the question of her relationship with the new team will become inextricably mixed up with the issue of Europe, making both even harder to resolve.



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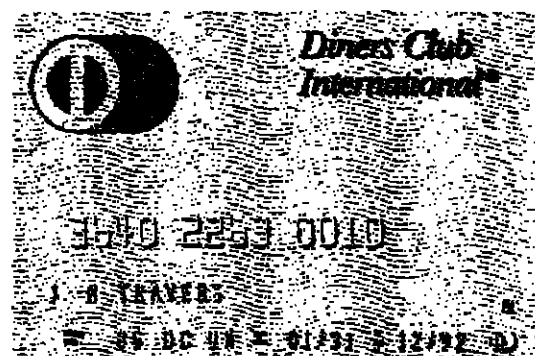
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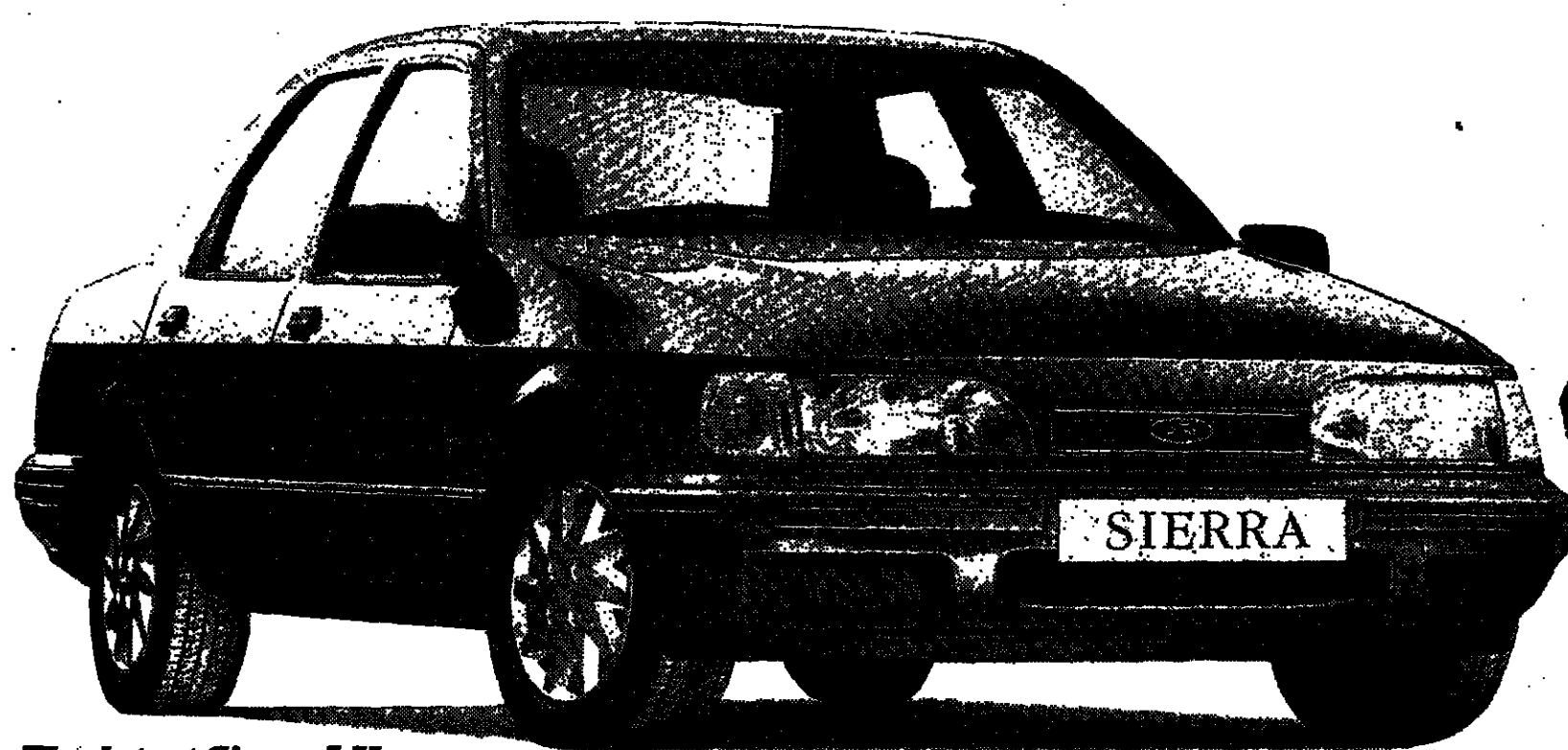
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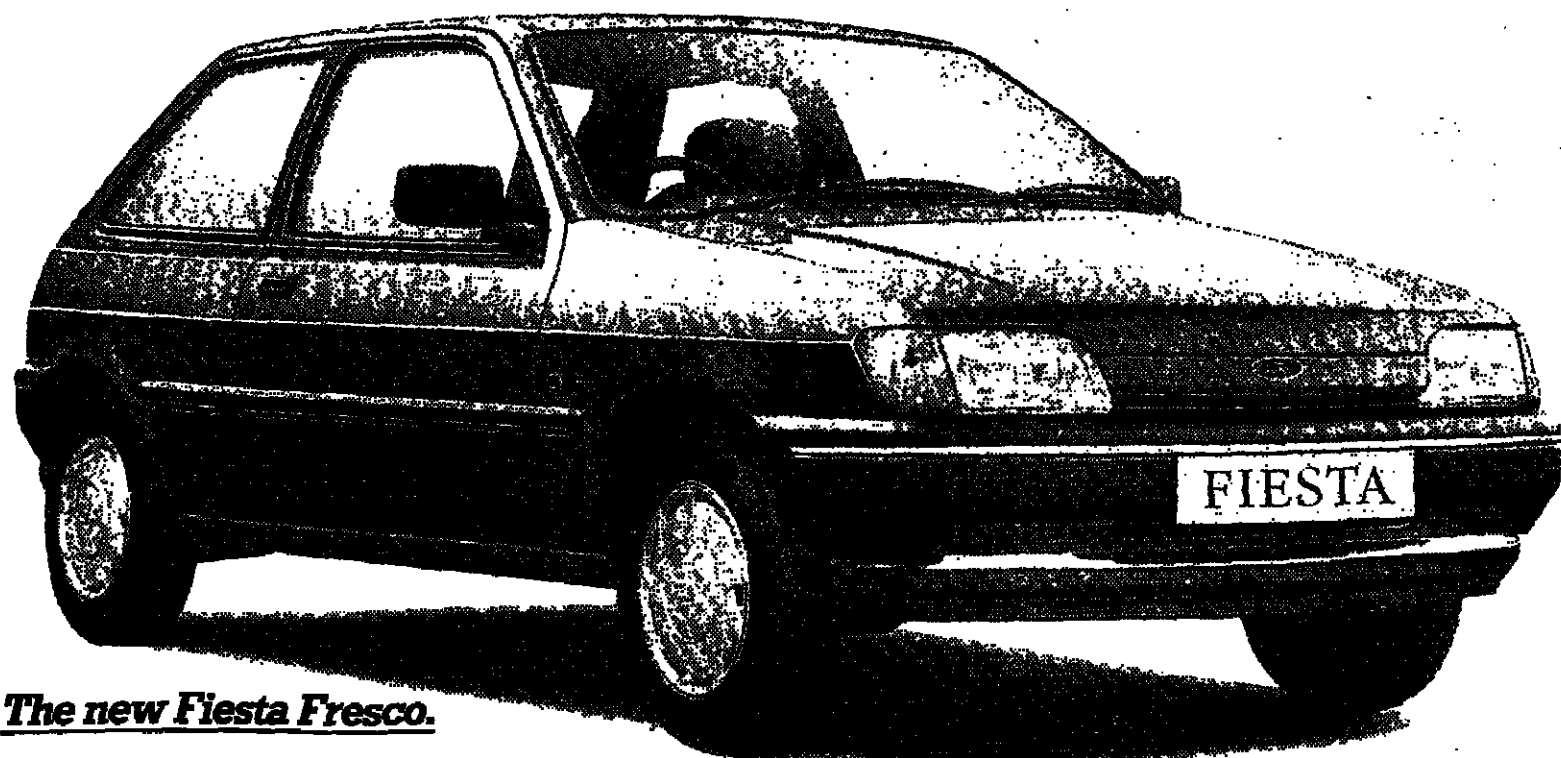


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Britain's Ford Dealers.

Replacement lined up for Endurance

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

DEFENCE officials are close to clinching a deal to charter a Norwegian icebreaker to replace the Falklands veteran HMS Endurance in the south Atlantic this winter. Although officials are still refusing to acknowledge the decision to scrap the Endurance, Tom King, the defence secretary, is expected to announce the deal to lease the Polar Circle during the Commons defence debate next week. The agreement ends months of uncertainty about the fate of the Endurance,

built in 1956, Britain's only "warship" in the south Atlantic.

The defence ministry said: "Discussions have been in progress with Polar Circle's owners. An announcement will be made very shortly and discussions have reached an advanced stage."

The announcement of plans to withdraw the Endurance in 1981 helped to provoke General Galt's invasion of the Falklands by signalling apparent British loss of interest in the region.

At the time of the invasion, the ice patrol ship remained as Britain's only naval vessel in the area until the arrival of the task force. One of its two Wasp helicopters disabled the Argentine submarine Santa Fe and helped to recapture the island of South Georgia before returning in glory to Britain.

Endurance was bought second hand in 1967 and was named after the ship lost in Sir Ernest Shackleton's Antarctic expedition of 1914-6. His son, Lord Shackleton, yesterday described the decision to replace Endurance as a victory for Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, who had objected to the defence ministry's plans for removing it.

Mr Hurd is understood to have protested that withdrawing such a symbol of British interest in the region would again send the wrong signals to Argentina and the other signatories to the Antarctic treaty.

Officers from Endurance, including her captain Bob Turner, are understood to be on board the Polar Circle in Bergen to see what changes are needed for it to carry out the Endurance's naval, surveying and research roles.

Leif Sorensen, managing director of the Norwegian owner, Rieber AS, said yesterday: "We are still negotiating some clauses but I think the lease will be ready to sign on Monday."

Carbuncles on faces of saintly friends

By MARCUS BINNEY, ARCHITECTURE CORRESPONDENT

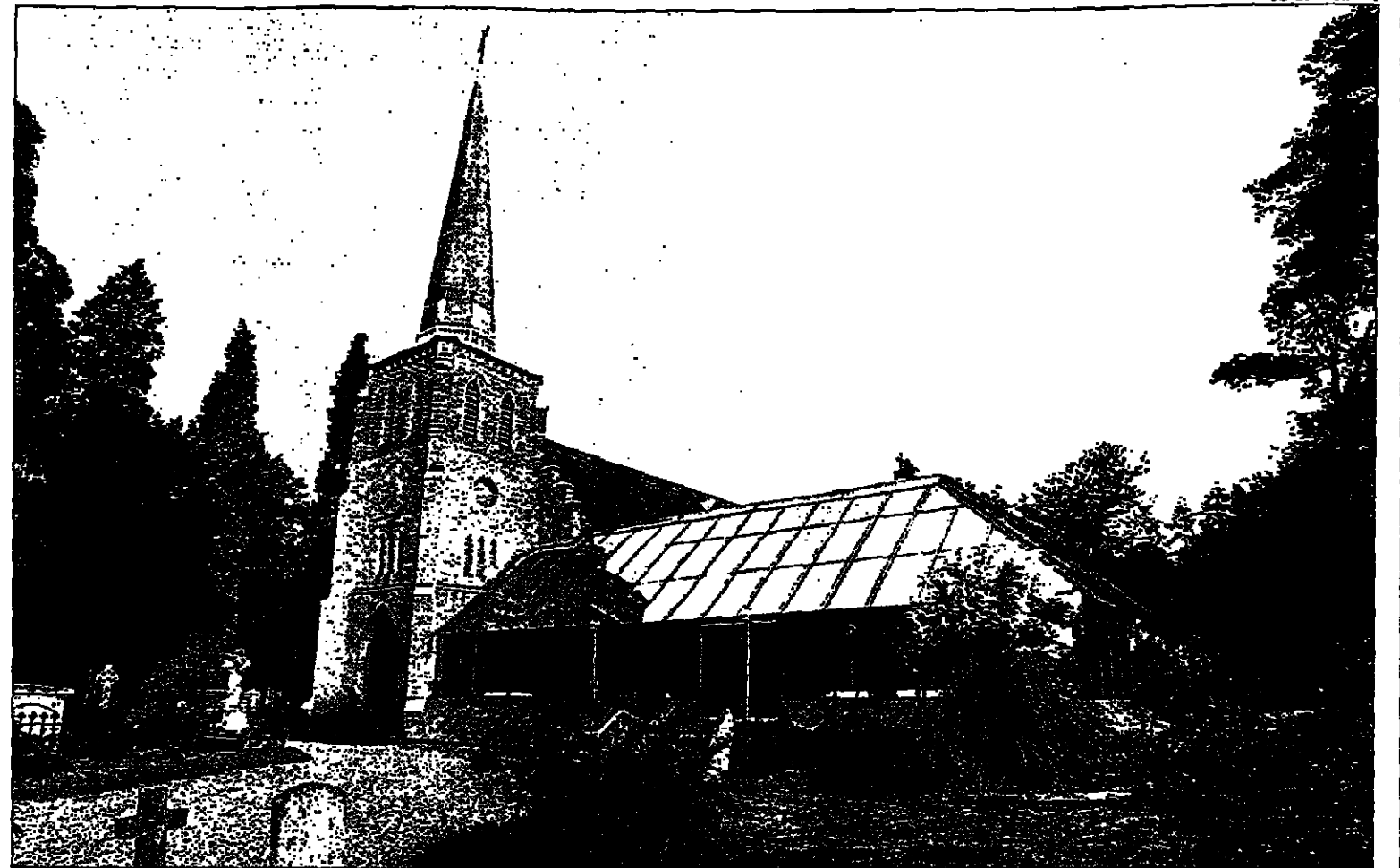
CHURCHES and churchyards are being ruined by unsympathetic extensions, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings says.

In the past, a parish wanting extra space for activities usually built a church hall elsewhere in the village. Today, says Philip Venning, the society's secretary, it demands facilities attached to the church. "There is a positive fear that if people have to venture out of doors for a cup of coffee, they will simply melt away," he said.

One reason is that an 1884 act on burial grounds lays down that any new building in a parish churchyard must be attached to the church. The society believes that most parish churches cannot be added to without causing archaeological, historic or aesthetic damage.

Parishes should carry out judicious and reversible rearrangements of the less used parts of the interior, Mr Venning says. "We are also concerned that some parishes overstretch themselves in building ambitious extensions when they already have difficulty in raising funds to keep the church in repair."

One church in Hampshire "was heartily relieved when



Greenhouse effect: the extension to Christ Church, Virginia Water, described as "in painful contrast" to the weathered brick of the church

a clumsy 1960s extension caught fire from a missile thrown from the local pub. It had become a nightmare to maintain," he said.

English Heritage is also concerned. Neil Burton, one of its inspectors, said: "A pattern has developed whereby churches come to us over a period of years for

grant aid on structural repairs. When they are almost complete, they suddenly decide to sell the church hall, and apply for consent to add on to the church which we have helped to repair so carefully."

The SPAB insists that, if an extension is to be built, "it must be modest in size and

scale, subservient to the church, and built of sympathetic materials which do honour to the original". The standard of materials, details and finishes should be higher and more expensive on an extension than on a hall built away from the church.

"Monstrosities" and "ex-

crecences" singled out by the society include a two-storey extension to St Mary's, Watford, Hertfordshire, "a gross intrusion into a beautiful churchyard"; Christ Church, Virginia Water, Surrey, "a shiny glass box in painful contrast to the weathered brick of the church"; and St Mary's, Great Bentley, Essex, "a

council house style extension to a fine stone church".

The society was founded in 1877 by William Morris, who was outraged at the damage being done to ancient parish churches and cathedrals by over-zealous restoration.

Enthusiasms, Review p18

Social workers feared violence from Orkney families

By KERRY GILL

PARENTS at the centre of the Orkney child abuse allegations were given no support by social workers after their children were seized from their homes on the island of South Ronaldsay last February, it was admitted yesterday. The senior social worker concerned said staff feared the parents might subject them to violence if they ventured on to the island.

It emerged that the fear of violence and a lack of staff led the social work department to

ignore guidelines laid down after the Cleveland report. Sue Millar, under cross-examination, told the judicial enquiry that even if she and her colleagues had offered to help the parents it was unlikely they would have been made welcome.

Mrs Millar, a key figure in the operation to take the nine children of four families, said the parents may have been so hostile they would have threatened the social work staff with physical violence.

After the allegations were made and the children seized

the community was left aghast. Within hours of the seizures friends and neighbours offered their support to the families. Hundreds of islanders gathered in the community hall in St Margaret's Hope, South Ronaldsay's biggest village, to discuss ways of getting the children returned. Shortly afterwards an action group was formed to fight for the parents' case.

Yesterday Mrs Millar, aged 36, claimed she was uneasy about the lack of support offered but pointed out that

Orkney had approached every social work department in Scotland for help. In spite of the plea only nine social workers offered their services.

"We were very much dependent on the goodwill of other authorities," said Mrs Millar, who was also unhappy about the amount of information her department had on the families before police and social workers took the children away. Mrs Millar added under cross-examination by Edward Targowski, QC, for the families: "I believe in such traumatic circumstances I

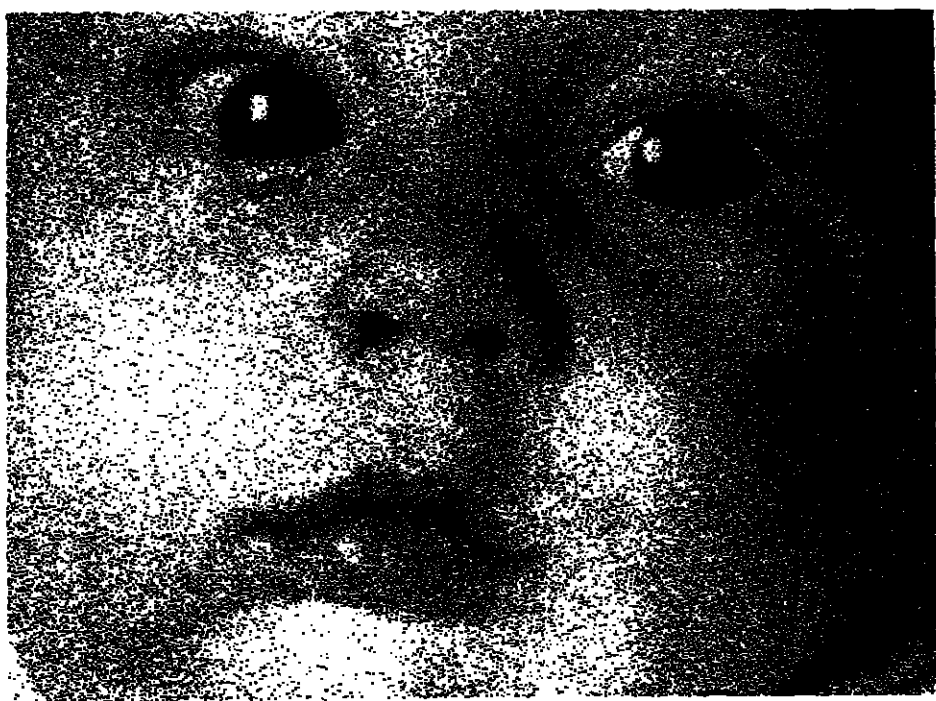
would have thought about parental support but I would not have been very sure about the reception we would have received from the parents in the circumstances."

She agreed with Mr Targowski that the recommendations in the Cleveland report included involving parents, even if they were thought to be abusers and were hostile, in planning for their children's care. But Mrs Millar added: "I think if parents' hostility was going to include threats of physical violence we would have to draw the boundaries

for staff." Mrs Millar spent a week on the mainland explaining to social workers who volunteered their services what they were expected to do.

On her return, two days before the raids, she found that little had been discovered about the families and that no planning for parental support had been done. She urged Paul Lee, social work director, to allocate a social worker to each family but, in spite of pressure from her, this was not done.

The hearing continues on Monday.



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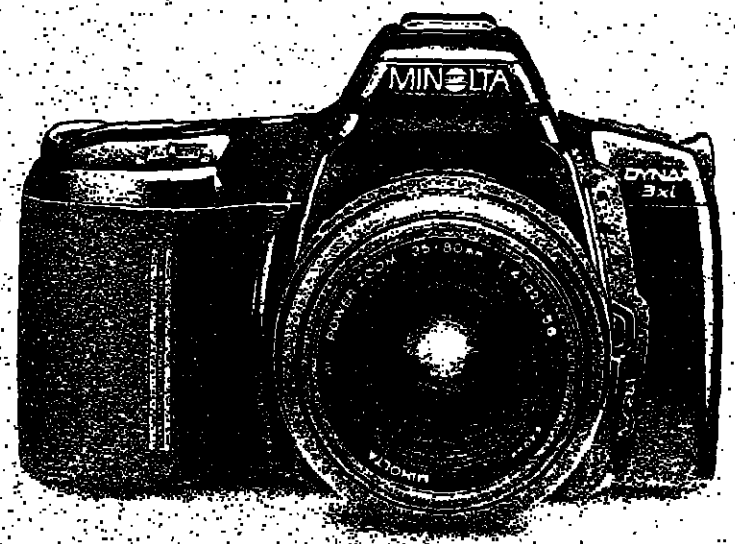
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UN poised to adopt sweeping nuclear search rights in Iraq

FROM JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

AS UNITED Nations inspectors flew to Baghdad to investigate Iraq's efforts to build a hydrogen bomb, the security council prepared yesterday to impose the most intrusive controls ever on the country's future nuclear research.

Council members were expected to adopt a resolution late last night prohibiting Iraq from any nuclear activity — including electricity generation — except for work with isotopes for medical treatment and some geological, agricultural and environmental research. The resolution, based on reports by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the UN Special Commission charged with dismantling Iraq, would also seek to prevent Iraq from developing chemical, biological or ballistic weapons into the indefinite future.

The sweeping controls include the right of UN inspectors to comb the country almost at will and "to request, receive, examine, retain, copy and remove any record, data and information". Iraq will be barred from importing a wide range of materials that can be used to build nuclear, chemical, biological and ballistic weapons and the Iraqi government will be required to adopt laws making it a criminal offence for citizens to develop the forbidden arms or to manufacture materials for them.

"This is how we stop Iraq in the long-term from picking up and carrying on," Sir David Hannay, Britain's ambassador to the UN, said. "One, we

have a very restrictive trade regime which we hope will prevent some of the things they managed to buy before being bought in future. The other is that we have this highly elaborate intelligence pool of continuing inspection efforts."

As the UN Security Council prepared to vote, a seventh team of nuclear inspectors flew to Iraq to resume their search for Baghdad's secret nuclear weapons programme. Dimtri Pericou, the team leader, said the 39 inspectors would be looking into Iraq's attempt to develop a hydrogen weapon, possibly one hundred times more powerful than a normal nuclear device. Documents seized by the last UN nuclear inspection team, which was detained for five days in a Baghdad car park, revealed that Iraq had begun production of Lithium-6, an isotope used only in hydrogen bombs.

"The fact [that they had] Lithium-6 just shows that they had been anticipating they are going to be having a prolonged programme, that they are going into the next step which is boosting of a weapon or going on the thermonuclear weapon," Mr Pericou said.

The official Iraqi News Agency quoted a deputy chairman of Iraq's Atomic Energy Organisation as saying that UN officials were "grossly exaggerating" the country's nuclear potential. The official, who was not named, insisted there was "a systematic campaign of exaggeration and intimidation targeting Iraq's scientific research".

Mr Pericou, a Greek, said his team would begin its inspections today in three different zones in Iraq. "We will be looking at three areas — nuclear material, enrichment processing and weaponisation," he said. The US Defence Department said on Thursday that two nuclear sites in Iraq survived Gulf war bombing — one at al-Atheer, 40 miles south of Baghdad, and one at Furat, closer to the capital.

A second UN inspection team also arrived in Baghdad yesterday to continue to hunt down Iraq's ballistic missiles. Douglas Englund and his colleagues left Iraq only on Wednesday after destroying 28 Scud launching sites and one assembled and four partially built "superguns". He said the 20-member team had returned to clarify discrepancies between the number of missiles Iraq has declared and the number UN experts believe exist.

UN officials say Iraq did not declare several missile launcher pads and there was also confusion about whether or not all its Scud had been destroyed. The two new teams join a 50-strong "super-team" already working to destroy Iraq's chemical weapons at the Muthanna installation north-east of Baghdad.

Ankara strikes at Kurds

FROM ANDREW FINKEL IN EYRBAKAR

Israeli troops killed

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

A PALESTINIAN driver seeking to evade last year's Temple Mount shootings drove a stolen van into a group of Israeli soldiers yesterday, killing two and leaving 11 others injured.

The incident threatened to prompt fresh violence last night. It capped a week of provocative actions by both Arab and Israeli extremists opposed to this week's visit to the region by James Baker, the American Secretary of State. "It is one other terrible deed by terrorists," Yitzhak Shamir, the prime minister, said after the incident. "We will react accordingly."

Witnesses said that the attack took place yesterday morning at the Tel Hashomer junction, on the main highway between Tel Aviv and Haifa, where soldiers from a nearby military base usually wait to hitch lifts in civilian vehicles. A stolen van with Israeli licence plates was reported to have gone through a red light and veered into the soldiers before crashing into a shelter and overturning.

The driver was seized by civilians and held until the police arrived. The police said later that he had confessed to the attack and had claimed it was in retaliation for the killing of 18 Palestinians by Israeli police on the Temple Mount on October 8 last year. The driver reportedly came from the village of Qibya in the occupied West Bank, which will mark the 38th anniversary on Monday of a revenge attack by Israeli paratroopers which left 66 civilians dead.

Yesterday's incident happened only hours after Mr Baker had predicted that there would be more attacks by both Israeli and Palestinian extremists attempting to sabotage his attempts at convening a Middle East peace conference later this month. Mr Baker is due to arrive in Cairo tomorrow on the first leg of his eighth visit to the region this year as part of his diplomatic initiative.

Until yesterday's attack attention was focused on right-wing members of Mr Shamir's coalition government who took part in the seizure of property by Jewish settlers in the Arab east Jerusalem district of Silwan, creating renewed tension in the city in the run-up to Mr Baker's arrival here on Wednesday.

TURKEY has flown bombing runs into Iraqi territory to avenge the death last Monday of 11 Turkish soldiers who were attacked by Kurdish separatists at a military frontier post near the town of Cukurca. Mesut Yilmaz, the Turkish prime minister, speaking to reporters covering the general election campaign, said that eight planes had attacked targets about four miles from the Turkish frontier.

At the beginning of August, the Turks carried out similar retaliatory air strikes accompanied by action on the ground. Mr Yilmaz would not say yesterday whether land forces would be involved.

Commentators during the August raids cast doubt on their military effectiveness. Wollat Ibrahim, the senior doctor in the Kurdish hospital in the northern Iraqi city of Diyarbakir, complained recently that previous air attacks had harmed Iraqi Kurdish civilians rather than the Kurdish Workers' party activists against whom they were intended. He said that Turkey was trying to warn the Kurdish leadership in Iraq not to support the party.

Ever since the Kurdish uprising across its border last March, Turkish foreign policy makers have been divided on whether to change their traditional line which sees any Kurdish autonomy abroad as an incitement to insurrection. A view gaining ground is that a client relationship with the Kurds of northern Iraq may be the best way of keeping the lid on those indigenous Kurds who take up arms against the Turkish state.

French musical epic tries its old magic on Parisians

FROM PHILIP JACOBSON IN PARIS

A DECADE and more after the musical *Les Misérables* first achieved modest success in Paris, the show that has now been seen by nearly 20 million people around the world is to open here again tonight.

All the songs and dialogue have been revised back into French, most of the cast is French and the advance publicity hails "a French epic that

set everyone singing". It remains only for French audiences in the Théâtre Mogador to be swept away by a spectacle that so thrilled those at the Barbican and on Broadway. But will Jean Valjean, Cosette, the implacable Inspector Javert and the rest of the cast be able to work the same magic with Victor Hugo's compatriots today, whose enthusiasm for grandly staged musicals does not always match that of the anglo-saxons?

While Victor Hugo may still be the nearest the French have



Mackintosh: has made Hugo "a worldwide superstar" to a truly national poet — "alas," observed André Gide in 1902, bemoaning the lack of contemporary competition — much of his work has been gathering dust for years. Even *Les Misérables*, some heretical critics have pointed out, was completed outside France, during the long years



Honeymoon blues: Larry Fortensky, who married Elizabeth Taylor last weekend, appearing in the Corona municipal court, California, to face drink-drive charges. The court case was adjourned after a date had been set for another hearing

Luther King 'was guilty of plagiarism' over thesis

FROM JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

A COMMITTEE of scholars has concluded that Martin Luther King, the civil rights leader and Nobel peace prize winner assassinated in 1968, was guilty of plagiarism in his doctoral thesis.

The panel at Boston university found that about one fifth of King's 1955 dissertation on the work of two theologians contained direct quotations or altered passages from other works without proper attribution.

"There is no question but that Dr King plagiarised in the dissertation by appropriating material from sources not explicitly credited in notes, or mistakenly credited, or credited generally and at some distance in the text from a close paraphrase or verbatim quotation," the scholars said. The plagiarism charge delivers a new blow to King's reputation. Last year, a biography by the Rev Ralph Abernathy, another civil rights campaigner, alleged that King spent time with a woman the night before he died.

Allegations of King's plagiarism first surfaced in the *Mandarin* column of *The Sunday Telegraph* in December 1989. But American publications, reluctant to tarnish the country's best-known black civil rights activist, were

slow to pick them up. King's papers are handled by the King Papers Project under a professor chosen by Coretta Scott King, his widow, who keeps a close eye on how her former husband is portrayed. An investigation into the charges was launched last year only after *The Wall Street Journal* carried a front-page exposé of the charges, made by academics working on papers at Stanford university.

The Boston panel said that most plagiarised passages

were in the body of the dissertation, leaving the conclusions intact. They decided to attach a letter listing their findings to the official copy of King's dissertation in the university library. But they ruled that the dissertation — *A Comparison of the Conceptions of God in the Thinking of Paul Tillich and Henry Nelson Wieman* — did represent "an intelligent contribution to scholarship" and that King's doctorate should not be revoked.

Little Havana prepares for a post-Castro era

Cuba's communist party congress is only a sideshow for thousands of exiles planning a return to the island, Martin Fletcher reports

WHEN Fidel Castro goes, Cesar Garcia will ship his entire used car business, the Bonanza Auto Centre, from Miami to Cuba. Louis Galido will sell his popular Latin American cafeteria in Miami's Little Havana and re-open the cubanos he abandoned when he fled the real Havana in 1959. Carlos Alamillo, a packaged food magnate, has booked freighters to deliver daily relief shipments to Cuba of packet soup and macaroni cheese.

To Miami's million Cuban exiles, this week's Cuban communist party congress in Santiago de Cuba is an irrelevant sideshow incapable of saving President Castro's skin. Abandoned by the Soviet Union, his country in appalling economic straits, the exiles insist that it is no longer a question of whether the ageing Cuban revolutionary will go but when.

Soon is their answer, and not just that but almost every authority, every business and every institution in south Florida have remarkably advanced contingency plans. When the moment for which these exiles have waited three decades finally arrives, there will be an upheaval such as this region has never seen.

Predicting a sudden, vast and chaotic exodus of Cubans seeking to reach the United States, the US coast-guard will effectively blockade the 90 miles of ocean between Cuba and the mainland, turning back not only an armada of everything floatable from Cuba, but also an anticipated fleet of private yachts from Florida going to pick up relatives.

Cars driving up from the Keys will be searched for Cubans who managed to reach those islands. Miami airport anticipates thousands of extra passengers in the first few days and another million a year thereafter.

after, Miami's authorities are planning for perhaps 72 hours of wild street celebrations by hundreds of thousands of Cuban Americans that will create "a massive public safety concern" and cause potentially crippling absenteeism in essential services. Calle Ocho, or Eighth Street, running through the heart of Little Havana, will be lined with police around the clock and the Orange Bowl baseball stadium will be thrown open to try to contain post-Castro mania. The Orange Bowl has a special significance for the exiles as the place where President Kennedy promised Bay of Pigs soldiers in 1962 that he would return their flag when Cuba was free.

A dozen diverse groups are drawing up comprehensive blueprints for a post-Castro Cuba, the most prominent being the Cuban American National Foundation, the exiles' largest representative body. Jorge Mas Canosa, its chairman, allegedly aspires to be liberated Cuba's first president. The foundation has some 300 experts working on studies ranging from the peaceful demobilisation of Cuba's military to rebuilding its basic industries and removing ideology from its education system.

Francisco Hernández, its president believes that Cuba can be turned around in a fraction of the time it will take East European countries. He is confident that after so many years of socialism the Cuban people will embrace the foundation's brand of unashamed capitalism but admits one problem: "I hope Castro won't go before maybe March of next year because we won't be ready."

Informal surveys suggest that nearly half the 50,000-60,000 Cuban American businesses would want to invest in Cuba.

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Mackintosh: has made Hugo "a worldwide superstar" to a truly national poet — "alas," observed André Gide in 1902, bemoaning the lack of contemporary competition — much of his work has been gathering dust for years. Even *Les Misérables*, some heretical critics have pointed out, was completed outside France, during the long years

Call for a common foreign policy endangers EC unity



Genscher: does not share French views on America

A CALL by France, Germany and Spain yesterday for a common foreign and defence policy for the European Community will divide further the community's governments at the end of a sour-tempered week which has reduced sharply chances of EC leaders signing a treaty at the Maastricht summit in eight weeks.

The joint statement by the three foreign ministers does not change the arguments with which France and Germany have advanced their vision of the EC as a diplomatic and military power which might one day act independently of America. But the communiqué uncompromisingly rejects the Nato-oriented stance taken a week ago by Britain and

As the key players work on the final negotiations before the Maastricht summit, George Brock reports from Brussels that the treaty is still at risk

Italy. The emphasis on the use of majority voting for some decisions in joint foreign policy underlines the French and German hope that Britain, which is fiercely resisting the proposal, can be isolated in the last stage of negotiations over the EC's political union treaty. The EC's key players are thus entering the last lap of negotiations almost as far apart on foreign and defence policy as they were when the treaty talks began in January.

Diplomats here have dis-

creetly changed the language they use about the run-up to the Maastricht summit, which may turn into one of the most divisive in EC history. Until this week, they would talk about plans to "sign" a treaty on monetary and political union in Maastricht. Talk of signatures is now rare. The most optimistic say that, at best, the EC's leaders will be able to settle outstanding disagreements for a treaty to be ready for signing early next year.

Pessimists who say the EC

is overreaching itself have been in the ascendant. As the talks on monetary union have moved steadily towards an agreement, the treaty conference on political union is in an acrimonious mess. Dutch politicians and officials discuss openly the possibility that the talks cannot meet the Maastricht deadline. The small EC states suspect once again that France and Germany are trying to boss the community about. The French government is worrying whether its long-standing partnership with Germany is strong enough to do any such thing.

Much mainstream opinion here this year has maintained that John Major and Douglas Hurd would come round to some, if not all, the federalist schemes in the treaty texts under discussion. As Mr Hurd continues politely to insist that there is a raft of things in the treaty draft which he doesn't like, the assumption that Britain will swallow its reservations at the last moment is not held as widely as it was. Over the past week Mr Hurd has been chairing the cabinet committee which is setting Britain's bottom line on the unresolved issues. Britain may agree to make concessions on extending the EC's competence, increasing the scope of majority voting outside foreign and defence policy and even perhaps allow the European parliament some new power. But the deep gulfs between Britain, France and Ger-

many over foreign and defence policy are beginning to look unbridgeable. In his speech to the Tory conference, Mr Hurd dismissed talk of majority voting in EC foreign policy as "wasted breath". This is the language of a minister expecting a shuddering collision on this issue during the next month. On an eventual EC defence policy, Mr Hurd may well succeed in persuading a solid majority to back the idea of developing Europe's defence inside the familiar framework of the Atlantic alliance. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the German foreign minister, may have signed yesterday's Paris communiqué which made no mention of Nato at all, but he has also been busy signing

vaguely worded documents expressing agreement with James Baker, the American Secretary of State. Germany does not share France's desire to move Europe from under the American wing. But on foreign policy, Mr Hurd will struggle to avert a deadlock. A proposal to use majority votes to decide the "implementation" of joint foreign policy is backed by everyone except Britain, Portugal and Denmark. Mr Hurd thinks there is no safe way to divide foreign affairs into bits that can be settled by majority and those that require unanimous votes. Watching the EC foreign ministers trying to hold a common line over Yugoslavia has only hardened his view.

Grudging gestures may help to shore up shaky Yugoslav ceasefire

Army reneges on pact but sieges are lifted

From DESSA TREVISAN IN BELGRADE AND ANNE MCILVOY IN ZAGREB

DEFYING the accord reached only 24 hours earlier in The Hague, Serbian leaders and the federal army last night refused to pull the army out of Croatia and said that it would stay there until there is a political solution in Yugoslavia.

The move not only appeared to slam the door in the face of the European Community's latest peace efforts, but it also increases the possibility of a new round of fighting. The state presidency, which now consists only of four members representing the Serbian bloc, said that the withdrawal of federal troops was "totally unacceptable" as this would leave the Serbian population exposed to "physical liquidation".

The disclaimer issued by Belgrade appears to indicate that hardline army generals refused to implement any commitment to withdraw even after it had been agreed by General Veljko Kadijevic, the federal defence minister. It is rumoured that he is no longer in control of the armed forces.

Heavy fighting continued

yesterday around Osijek and Karlovac. An EC convoy carrying food and medicine to the besieged town of Vukovar in eastern Croatia came under heavy mortar fire as it approached the town and was reported to be stranded outside. On the Adriatic coast, federal forces began evacuating the port of Zadar, lifting the naval blockade there but the port of Dubrovnik was still surrounded.

Meanwhile, Croat forces yesterday began lifting the four-week blockade of the Borongaj army barracks in Zagreb in a grudging gesture of compromise intended to hold in place the ceasefire. The 600 soldiers trapped inside the base were expected to be evacuated early today. The move is the result of a trade-off between the forces of the breakaway republic and the army. Federal forces were to withdraw with their ammunition and weapons but without tanks to Bihać in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

But the spirit of the blockade's removal was far from generous. The Croat guards who moved the tank traps

mines and barricades yesterday afternoon were sure. "We are following the orders we were given," said one. "But what is the point of just letting the army regroup in Bosnia? They will just start attacking us again next time."

In the early afternoon an army officer emerged in front of the bullet-holed gates to exchange a curt, wordless salute with a Croat militiaman and it was clear that a deal had been done. But the solution to a dangerous local problem came as the army said it did not intend to withdraw from Croatia within the next month, contradicting the pledge given by General Kadijevic during Thursday's talks in The Hague. Hans van den Broek, the Dutch foreign minister, said on Thursday that the army would pull out of Croatia if a political settlement could be reached within a month.

● Rome: Italy called yesterday for the European Community's Yugoslav peace talks in The Hague to be raised from foreign ministerial level to prime ministerial level to give them more weight. (Reuters)



Scorched earth: a Croat national guardsman running for his life from the burning village of Badeljina, near Pankrac, yesterday

Yeltsin says Russia will sign new treaty

From CHARLES BREMNER IN MOSCOW

THE prospects of preserving an economic community among former Soviet republics brightened yesterday after Boris Yeltsin, president of the Russian Federation, gave his approval to a new treaty and other leaders signalled their intention to sign, possibly within days.

Nine republican leaders met President Gorbachev in the new state council and gave their qualified assent after the Soviet president and Grigori Yavlinsky, the architect of the draft treaty, warned them of the consequences if they did not. The treaty was completed ten days ago.

Georgia and Moldavia, which are asserting their declarations of independence, boycotted the Moscow meeting and Ayaz Mutsalibov, Azerbaijan's leader, withheld his consent for the treaty, the Interfax news agency said. The ten leaders also gave their blessing to Mr Gorbachev's

nuclear arms proposals, which will eliminate thousands of weapons from their territories.

Mr Gorbachev told the leaders that the council, created after the failed coup in August, had not yet fulfilled the trust placed in it and "the patience of people is wearing thin". The world financial community, which is waiting for a sign of economic stability, was watching closely.

Mr Yavlinsky said none of the republics had the resources to go it alone, as several have indicated they might. "The monetary system will disintegrate, production will dwindle and unemployment will begin."

Mr Yeltsin said Russia was ready to sign by October 15, the original deadline, but he objected strongly to terms creating a supranational bank. He called for negotiations to create a system of co-ordination among republican banks, but not a central bank.

Last waltz for Marx but party not over

From ROGER BOYES IN SOFIA

A STUMBLING Karl Marx dances with a beautiful woman in a red mask, watched by secret policemen in trenchcoats and a nubile figure in a Soviet army uniform. That is the expertly produced, if over-long, party political broadcast on behalf of the Bulgarian opposition. Its message is quite clear: tomorrow's elections will be the last waltz of the communists in Eastern Europe.

It will be a close run thing, however. Support for the communists — who won 211 out of 400 parliamentary seats in last year's elections, bucking the European trend — is still surprisingly robust. The statue of Lenin that used to stare at the windows of the arch-capitalist Sheraton hotel in the centre of Sofia has been removed but not pulverised. Officially, it had to make way for construction of the capital's underground railway and it is stored carefully in a suburban factory.

Not much of a revolution, then. Opinion polls say that the communists — now named the Bulgarian Socialist party — will notch up about 30 per cent of the votes, losing their absolute majority but remaining by far the strongest party. They have profited from the splintering of the opposition, the Union of Democratic Forces, which ran the communist party so close in polls last year.

Now the union will be lucky to attract 23 per cent of the vote. A breakaway opposition group of social democrats, the Centre Party, could take 10 per cent. The new government will have to lean heavily on the United Agrarian Party, which should bring in about 12 per cent, and the party of the Turkish minority, the Movement for Rights and Freedom.

All the key players say they will not join forces with the socialists. Even Alexander Lilov, the Socialist party chief, nicknamed "Soap" for his slipperiness, says he is ready for a period of constructive opposition.

"You are witnessing the last days of communist party hegemony," says Philip Dimitrov, chairman of the United Democratic Forces in his cramped Sofia headquarters. He is absolutely sure of victory, but the future government, it seems certain, will be an unstable shifting coalition.

Leader of Omon forces arrested

Moscow — The former deputy head of the Soviet interior ministry riot police based in Riga has been arrested by officials in Siberia, acting on a request from the Latvian authorities, the Russian RIA news agency said yesterday.

It said officials at Surgut in western Siberia had arrested Commander Aleksandr Parfenov. The ministry police, known as the Black Berets, were sent to Surgut after the failure of the attempted putsch against President Gorbachev in August.

Commander Parfenov is accused of having tried to "overthrow the constitutional authorities in Latvia" in January when Black Beret forces attacked the Latvian interior ministry in Riga, killing five people. Latvia has been independent from the Soviet Union for six weeks. (AFP)

Moscow snub

Bishkek — Askar Akayev, the only candidate in Kirghizia's first presidential elections, due today, says he will steer his Central Asian republic away from both Moscow and his conservative neighbours. Mr Akayev said he would not sign an economic treaty with other Soviet republics. (Reuters)

Phone power

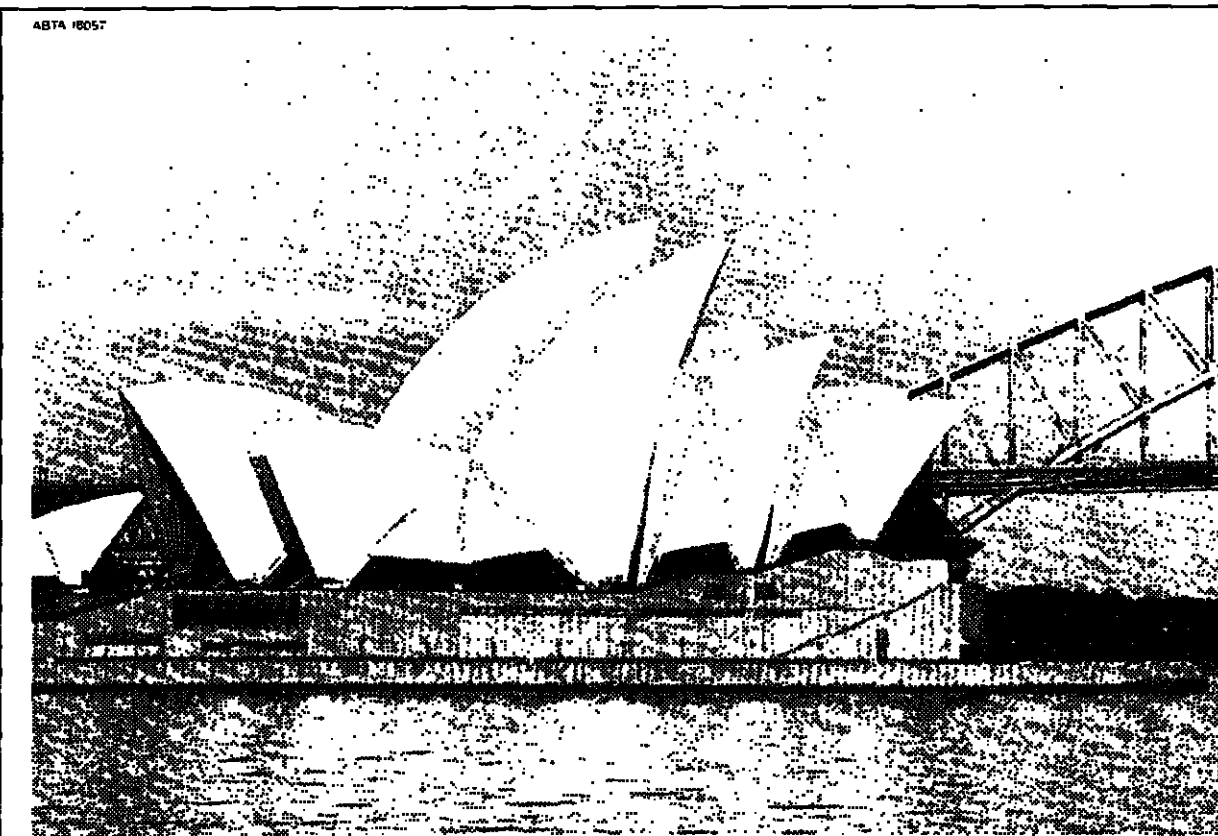
Geneva — Vyacheslav Gurkin, Soviet deputy minister for telecommunications, said that the Kremlin coup might have succeeded if telephone lines had been cut. "One of the main reasons the coup d'état failed was that its organisers did not pay enough attention to telecommunications," he said. (Reuters)

Spy chief goes

Oslo — Svein Urdal, Norway's chief of intelligence, has resigned after he was criticised for allowing Israeli Mossad agents to question Palestinian asylum seekers. The Palestinians were not told that they were being examined by both Israeli and Norwegian intelligence. (Reuters)

Holy jaw stolen

Padua — Three masked men have stolen one of the Roman Catholic church's most precious relics, the jaw of St Anthony of Padua set in a cup of gold and precious stones. They held pilgrims in the Basilica of St Anthony at gunpoint and then ran off with the relic in a bag. (Reuters)



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Oldest profession flirts with market

From OUR EAST EUROPE CORRESPONDENT IN WARSAW

THE Casanova club is no more. For a few months it seemed as if the late-night venue in Warsaw was on course to become the first legal brothel in Eastern Europe, but after angry complaints from the Catholic Church, Casanova was forced to retire.

The market revolution in Eastern Europe has brought prostitution into the open, triggered debate about the legalisation of brothels, and established the foundations of a thriving sex industry.

There are now sex shops even in small towns in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland and newspaper kiosks groan under the weight of soft-pornography magazines, especially the products of Paul Raymond, the Soho entrepreneur. The communists tolerated prostitution — it did not fit easily into any ideological category — but the censors were usually reluctant to authorise pictures of naked women. Now even serious magazines have a difficult task keeping afloat without at least one pneumatic blonde or a

lightly camouflaged sex story. The advance of capitalism has changed the structure of prostitution.

Of the 100,000 prostitutes in Poland, at least a third are said to be registered as unemployed — early school-leavers with no prospects, redundant textile workers — while many others have to moonlight from underpaid jobs in the state sector, such as nursing. Vietnamese women, stranded by the collapse of communism, are being set up as Thai masseuses. Ukrainian women cross the border and compete with Polish prostitutes at the lower end of the market. In Warsaw, the Russian prostitutes have been driven out of the city centre and mainly ply their trade at a sports stadium. Perhaps the happiest with market reform are the high-class call-girls who, for the first time, report that their books are full of rich Polish customers rather than foreigners.

Yet the liberalisation of the sex industry stops short of establishing legal brothels.

Take Laszlo Voros, Hungary's sex millionaire. He has an annual turnover approaching £3 million from several sex clubs, a network of pornographic films and magazines and sex holidays for Austrians and Germans. But he was charged with the illegal possession of ammunition, currency smuggling and procuring women for immoral purposes.

The legal loopholes are inherited from communist legislation. Thus prostitutes are free to work and the only women registered with the police are those who have committed other crimes. Profiting from prostitution is illegal but that forces the prosecutor to prove that

money has changed hands for sexual services. The closure of the Casanova was only possible because three girls had been persuaded to testify against the management. Since the market revolution led to thousands more prostitutes, and since AIDS makes prostitution a particularly dangerous health hazard, there is a broad front in favour of legalising brothels.

There is legal paralysis on sexual offences. Hungary, reluctant to pass repressive legislation, ended up with a hotchpotch draft that merely bans the sale of pornography near schools and insists that explicit magazines are sealed. But Czechoslovakia is now the closest to legalising brothels.

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Liberals pick former finance minister to lead Japan

FROM JOANNA PITMAN IN TOKYO

JAPAN's perky former finance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, aged 72, yesterday received the official support of the ruling Liberal Democratic party's largest Takeshita faction, making his election as party president and prime minister a virtual certainty when party members cast their votes on October 27.

Followers of Japanese politics are vesting neither great hopes, nor fears in the anticipated Miyazawa administration. His reputation as a

cautious and conventional conservative may herald two years of stagnant politics, but his good relations with the bureaucracy and his wealth of ministerial experience point to a spell of relatively decisive leadership.

He will follow the shaky two-year administration of Yoshiki Kato, a member of the party's smallest faction, who was chosen prime minister in the wake of the Recruit bribery scandal, when all Liberal party barons were tainted and the party needed a clean figurehead. Mr Miyazawa is a member of the gerontocracy that has kept the party in power since 1955, and is controller of the third largest faction. He is expected to exert a centripetal force on the party, but his debt to the Takeshita voting machine may yet open him up to bullying. He will owe his victory almost entirely to the Takeshita faction's failure to persuade Ichiro Ozawa, aged 49, its champion and heir apparent, to run.

While Mr Miyazawa appears to have won by default, he has spared nothing on this, his second and final bid to become prime minister. According to yesterday's *Mainichi* newspaper, his faction began fund-raising in August and has spent about £4.5 million on the race. One member confided to the newspaper that he and his colleagues had spent a month entertaining party MPs and handing them envelopes of cash to promote their cause.

Mr Miyazawa has paid similar homage to hundreds of party members. On one day this week, the spry grandfather reportedly made 157 visits to potential voters, bowing nose to knees all day in his efforts to solicit their support.

According to party tradition, questions of policy among leadership hopefuls are all but ignored in favour of factional power-play and offers of money and cabinet or party posts. This week's race has been no exception, but like his competitors, Mr Miyazawa has been playing to the crowds and mouthing a hastily prepared political platform. He has pledged priority to the revival of an abandoned package of political reform bills, designed to clean up a political system that is prone to widespread corruption. However, few anticipate any substantial reform.

On defence issues, Mr Miyazawa has been a dove, but pressure from the Takeshita faction is expected to push through legislation that will allow Japanese soldiers to join a United Nations peacekeeping force and go overseas for the first time since the second world war. Internationally, Mr Miyazawa is likely to give priority to a good relationship with the American president. He has not been outspoken on Europe or Asia, and he will probably maintain his cautious stance on the Soviet aid problem.

Thailand builds up its navy

Bangkok — Thailand is building a fully-fledged "blue water" navy to protect merchant shipping after an American naval withdrawal from Southeast Asia. Admiral Vichet Karunyavanij told the *Bangkok Post* that the plan included more orders for Chinese-built 1,800-ton Chao Phya class frigates equipped with advanced American-made electronic warfare systems, surface-to-surface missiles and a medium-size "helicopter" capable of carrying 20 to 25 attack helicopters.

The navy is also shopping for jet fighters and anti-submarine aircraft. The American-built A7E Corsair fighter and the P3 Orion turbo-prop are being considered, the admiral said.

The United States has been given three years to pull out of its naval base at Subic Bay in the Philippines. (AFP)

Baby sold

Dhaka — An impoverished peasant sold his eight-day-old daughter to a postman for the equivalent of 10p to buy rice, news reports said. It happened in the flood devastated Jaipurhat district of Bangladesh. The girl's mother, aged 16, had fled earlier because of starvation and torture by her husband. (AP)

Editor shot dead

Delhi — A suspended police officer, angered by revelations about his sex life, shot dead the editor of the *Nagpur Times*, an English-language paper in western India. Sub-Inspector Manohar Pendhare burst into the home of Ram Narayan Dube and fired 24 rounds from his pistol. Mr Dube died in hospital. (AFP)

Christmas bonus

Canberra — The Australian government hopes that a remote territory, once valuable only for its bird droppings, will become an Indian Ocean paradise for affluent tourists. It plans to auction 30 properties on phosphate-rich Christmas Island, 1,600 miles northwest of Perth, on November 13. (Reuters)

Deng will die unmourned

FROM CATHERINE SAMPSON IN PEKING

WHEN Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader, dies, he will pass without ceremony, without mourning, without even a tombstone from the land which he has transformed, the central committee has decided.

The decree announced yesterday bans funerals and public expressions of grief or remembrance for all senior leaders. It does not specifically mention Mr Deng, aged 87, but it is clearly intended to avoid his death being used as an excuse for demonstrations.

In 1989, the death of Hu Yaobang became the rallying point for students bearing wreaths to march from the universities to camp out in Tiananmen Square. What started as mourning turned into weeks of pro-democracy demonstrations which were only silenced by the guns of the army.

In the past, China has said farewell to its leaders with pomp and circumstance reminiscent of imperial days. Just as Qing dynasty emperors lie buried in ornate tombs outside Peking, so Chairman Mao lies embalmed in his own mausoleum on Tiananmen

Square. In future, Chinese leaders will be cremated and the ashes placed in local cemeteries.

The central committee gave no reason for its decision. It is believed, however, that, given the senior leaders' advanced years, comprehensive arrangements are being made for their deaths. The leadership's priority is the maintenance of order and diplomats believe the first sign of Mr Deng's death may be a heavy security presence on the streets.

While his death is considered the most potentially explosive event, Mr Deng is surrounded by other revolutionary veterans in their eighties whose deaths could give rise to strong emotions and rock the political boat. Mr Deng, who holds no official position but is believed to retain power behind the scenes, has not been seen since February.

His critic and rival, Chen Yun, aged 86, is confined to a wheelchair and seen even less frequently. The authorities rarely disclose information about the health of these men except to say that they are still alive and well.



Head start: The Queen receiving a hat during a tour of the stalls at Harare's bustling Mbare Musika market on the second day of her Zimbabwe visit

'Comrade Kwin' wins hearts in Harare market

FROM JAN RAATH IN HARARE

THE Queen acquired a new title yesterday on a visit to a bustling Harare market, which smelled strongly of fish and offered a variety of local delicacies from dried capers to incense made from cowdung. She was dubbed "Comrade Kwin" by Esnath Chigemi, a beaming vendor who stood behind a mountain of bright green rape leaves and exchanged a few words with the Queen on her second day in Zimbabwe.

The term has lost its communist connotation, in fashion when it first came into usage at independence in 1980, and is now an expression of friendship. "She smiles so nice, you can see she has a good heart," said the stall-holder. Harare city council officials earlier removed piles of fly-encrusted dried bream from the stalls for fear of causing offence, but the British High Commission promptly ordered that they be put back.

A week ago the council prepared for the Queen's tour by demolishing the homes of 500 squatters, scarcely 400

yards from the Mbare Musika, Harare's busiest market. The move annoyed the High Commission. "I think there's been enough sanitising on this visit," said one diplomat.

The Queen, in a dress of apricot silk cloque and matching hat, kept her distance as she walked down the narrow aisles, but the Duke of Edinburgh adopted a more "hands on" approach. He had a narrow escape at the traditional healers' stalls, a clutter of bits of elephant hide, porcupine quills, kudu horns, roots and bottles of dark liquid.

The bottles of pale powder he asked the *nganga* about contained *whaka-whaka*, made of crushed cantharidine beetle. It is known as Spanish fly. "I told him it gives power," the healer said after the duke had left the stall.

After a lunch with President Mugabe, the royal couple were treated to an afternoon of straw bashing, Gilbert and Sullivan and a tree planting school, named after the previous Prince of Wales who visited the school in 1925.

Mandela home is fired on

FROM RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

TWO short bursts of automatic rifle fire were aimed at the home of Nelson Mandela, the president of the African National Congress, in Soweto outside Johannesburg, it was claimed yesterday.

It is the first time since his release from prison 20 months ago that an attack against the ANC leader has been made known. Although doubtless there have been many other threats, they have never been publicised by the ANC. Mr Mandela is always escorted by bodyguards wherever he goes and security experts move into any venue where he is to speak several hours before his appearance.

The ANC said yesterday that Mr Mandela, his grandchildren and members of his staff were at home in his mansion at ten o'clock on Thursday night when the shots were fired. An aide said tracer bullets were used but none apparently struck the house and nobody was hurt. A police rapid response unit arrived five minutes later.

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TELEVISION REVIEW

I do like to be beside the C side

Peter Barnard finds that the visions from Blackpool and the Galapagos Islands are swimming before his eyes

All is confusion. All is blue. A vision in blue with blonde hair and a large smile swims towards us, screen right. She is surrounded by seagulls, who rise all around her, flapping fins and nodding heads, as if to greet a long lost friend come to enfold a threatened species and take them to a place of safety. This is Sea Trek (BBC 1), I think. This is Martha Holmes, a latter-day Michaela Denis, I think. This is the Galapagos Islands, that strange, legendary outpost off the coast of Ecuador. I think.

All is blue, all is confusion. A vision in blue with blonde hair floats towards us, screen right. She is accompanied by the head C lion, who is wearing a fixed smile in front of clenched teeth. All around, lesser C lions rise, flapping their fins and nodding their heads, as if to greet a long lost friend come to enfold a threatened species and take them to a place of safety. This is the Conservative Party Conference (BBC 2), I think. This is Margaret Thatcher, a latter-day, er, Margaret Thatcher, I think. This is Blackpool, that strange, legendary outpost on the north-west coast of England. I think.

Martha and her Armand, a breezy American called Mike deGuy, take us on a tour of clear blue waters, seen and heard by means of astonishing technology which transmits both their words and their all-weather smiles. They tell us that in the world of seagulls, the males guard the female

"harem" by barking at all comers. This inverts the remembered experience of the C lions: the days when they could keep their heads down while the one-woman harem did all their barking.

Martha and Mike help us to recognise the older male seagulls, the keepers of the faith, by virtue of their large, weathered foreheads. Nicholas Ridley appears on the screen, interviewed in front of a clear blue backdrop about the perils of shores even wilder than Blackpool's: the

but engulfed by the sound of applause coming from behind them, a consequence of the obsessive BBC desire to make you feel you are part of it. There were moments this week when I thought I had joined the party, and not just the one underwater.

The competition to broadcast from a point closest to the action was very nearly Olympian. Possibly a medal was at stake. If there was, give it to Anthony Howard of *Newsnight*. In the coverage I saw, he was the only one to broadcast from the platform, the very seat (all right, the very end seat) of power. So struck was I by this achievement that I am damned if I can remember what he was talking about.

Was it not the Galapagos Islands that inspired Charles Darwin? It was. He should have gone to Blackpool, to research *Origin of the Tories*, a definitive work which, after Thursday, would have had to put aside evolution in favour of Big Blond Bang theory. Michael Heseltine was back, barking and bawling, swooping and soaring, the only sign that he had been absent these five years being that he now has less trouble with his hair but more with his spectacles. A standing ovation? You said it. A traitor? Forget it. This sounded a lot like a man who could win you an election. And it left neutrals to admire John Major, not just for bothering to turn up at all yesterday, but also for the way he somehow unclenched his teeth sufficiently to allow the words out. Under sea and

'It left neutrals to admire John Major for the way he unclenched his teeth sufficiently to allow the words out'

shore beyond which lurks the species European.

Martha and Mike lean against an undersea cavern entrance and debate the merits of tangling with the circling hammerhead shark. Norman Tebbit appears on the screen, to be engaged by the fearless Donald McCormick, who will tangle with anything that looks as if it might have an opinion. The two voices are all



Cameraman Peter Scoones in the deep blue with the flappers who protect their females from newcomers by barking

beside it, you never know where the next tidal wave is coming from.

In the ratings blockbuster business, it isn't coming from America. Or if it is, it is not called *Cop Rock* — a thoroughly dash new series which even in the straining cop show genre is a gimmick too far. For years television cops came in pairs: white men, black men, one of each, two women, married couples. Now they have arrived as a chorus with soloists and full orchestra, a format within which at any moment the prosecuting counsel or the judge or the defendant or indeed all three and their 12 best friends will burst into song. Comic? Opera? Neither and both, but not by any standard definition.

Critics, what can you do? You give them new and original material, and they complain. Don't look at me. Half an hour after *Cop Rock* on BBC1, *The Late Show* wheeled on the horse and opened its mouth. None other than Steven Bochco, the inventive creator of *St Elsewhere* and *Hill Street Blues*. He is also behind *Cop Rock*, which is revealed to have been a spectacular flop in the United States. Bochco knew why. People did not want singing cops in their living rooms, he said. Frankly, he said, it was embarrassing. Frankly, he was right.

Long ago when *Late Night Line-Up* was running, it had an independent streak which attracted buy-your-own-bloody-drink body language when its presenters walked

into the BBC club bar. An honourable tradition, and who but the BBC would be big enough to revive it? *The Late Show* team must have been buying their own on Monday night, and good on them. Mind you, they probably had some friends left. *Cop Rock* will have crossed the Atlantic in a plain brown wrapper addressed to "purchased programmes", a department suspected, elsewhere in the BBC, of spending too much time and money in vile places such as Los Angeles.

BBC Sport (logo: a globe) has been looking a touch shrunken of late, glued as it is to the other man's screen. Thus far (and it goes on, and on) ITV has done a good job of covering The Rugby World Cup, competent in the commentary box and better than

that in other areas, such as the use of graphics.

Naturally most people will remember the tournament for Dame Kiri Te Kanawa's rendering of the theme song (number 11 in the charts) which has the merit of demonstrating that you do not have to be a large Italian to cross from one culture to another. You can also be a svelte New Zealander.

Dame Kiri turned up on Wogan this week, where our Tel went straight to the heart of the matter by discussing what she looked like. Definitely more attractive than Tina Turner, was his view. Tel, you old culture vulture. She should have hit him; instead, she hugged him. At which point I switched off. You can get enough of blondes.

Bits and pieces

DANCE

Cold Dark Matter
Chisenhale Gallery

IN THE centre of the big white hall hangs an enormous number of disparate objects: household and garden impediments, bits of bicycles, a gumboot and much more.

Three women come in. They make vague gestures towards the shower of objects as they move around it. After a time, they show a touch of violence. Eventually they roll along the ground under the installation, disturbing its trailing ends, and sit up in the middle. The music, meanwhile, goes from attractive sonorities to harsh clanking, scraping and falling sounds, then to a jazzy sequence. The composers are Gavin Bryars, Jon Lever and Henry Threadgill.

This is *Cold Dark Matter: An Explored View*, billed as a collaboration between the dancer, Gaby Agis, and the sculptor, Cornelia Parker. I can see that Parker has given a context to Agis's work. But what does she get in return? Only after the performance can we get near her installation and grasp what it is about. Now the apparently haphazard collection takes on more cogency, especially if you know (the programme does not tell us) that its starting point was the act of blowing up a shed, photographing the event and trying to reproduce the effect.

Close to, many fascinating details become apparent. But while the dancers were there, with their arcane and sometimes listless activities, we were cut off from the object of their interest. On the other hand, would we otherwise have travelled to Bethnal Green and spent an hour looking at it?

JOHN PERCIVAL

Hare brained confusion

AT A TIME when the mental horizons of most dramatists seem to be shrinking, give David Hare credit for thinking big and broad. He has appointed himself the all-purpose ombudsman of the British theatre. Already, he has delivered *ex cathedra* judgments on the press and the church in *Pravda* and *Racing Demon*, and soon he will switch his attention to parliament. After that, who knows? It may be the turn of agriculture, the military, dons, dentists, undertakers, or the Astronomer Royal. No part of our slippery establishment can expect to elude the Hare brain.

Meanwhile, it is law and order that concerns him; and with reason. Everybody is troubled by a system that has penned innocent Irishmen in horribly overcrowded prisons on the say-so of over-enthusiastic policemen and a credulous judiciary. But what does Hare add to the debate? A story that lets his characters introduce disturbing facts, make critical comments and embody his own likes and dislikes; yet one that remains oddly unsatisfactory in itself.

His exemplary victim is Robert Patterson's McKinnon, an Irish labourer with money worries. When two criminals ask him to drive the van in a minor heist, he reluctantly agrees, and is sent down for five years. But here things get puzzling, and not only to Alphonsa Emmann's Irina, the earnest barrister defending him. The detective on the case, Keith Allen's fly Barry, has blackmailed the Irishman's chums into becoming informers; and this seems to be the tip of the iceberg.

But what is happening

Murmuring Judges
Olivier



Richard Pasco: representing the villainous side of the law under the surface, and how is its exposure likely to free McKinnon? When critics are found in a tiny cluster after curtain-down, debating the plot's essentials, something needs clarifying.

That spoiled my enjoyment of Richard Eyre's bold production (sponsored by Amer-

ada Hess), which uses a minimum of furniture and a maximum of evocative back-projections. In prison McKinnon is humiliatingly stripped, then shoved into the cells with convicts who treat him even more roughly than Joseph O'Connor's chief screw, who offers him tea and well-meant advice. All this is evidence of Hare's fairness. No sadists here, only limited people doing the impossible job their betters demand.

It is those betters who get up the Hare nose. He himself commits the antique crime of "murmuring", or scandalously criticising, not only the judiciary, but what he regards as the pompous conspiracy of the Inns of Court. Michael Bryant, playing a judge, is smug enough, but the real villain is Richard Pasco's celebrity silk, for whom bettering his rivals matters more than any pathetic client. In a surprisingly cheap scene, he squires Irina to *The Magic Flute* while McKinnon cowers in his cell. In another, with equally plain didactic intentions, she lambasts him for his lack of conscience and compassion, a redundant task if ever there was one. She is, pretty evidently, Hare in drag.

Hare can be awkward and unstable when he argues his thesis: that British justice is a cruel, foolish, destructive mess. But against that must be counted his energy, his passion, and the questions he introduces. If the police were more efficient, and more than two per cent of crimes ended in convictions, what would our prisons be like? Now there is a paradox worth pondering.

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

Flat song with sharp lines

THE newly-formed Kali Theatre Company disclaims any documentary purpose in its first production, but this slice of life in a women's refuge often sounds like a series of arguments about tradition and progress, carefully articulated in a dramatised sociological study. In fact, the cautious, sometimes hostile, encounters between Rajinder, fleeing from a brutal husband, and Kamla, a worker at the refuge, provide the most interesting aspects of the play.

Rajinder is a conventional middle-class Indian: religious, conservative, highly proper. Kamla, with her trousers and bitch haircut, is the Angli-butch haircut, who responds "London" when asked where she comes from, and who dismays the other woman with her ignorance of any languages but English.

Mutual suspicion soon becomes hostility, each as prejudiced as the other. The brawling incomprehension is well charted by the author and

Song for a Sanctuary
Lyric Studio,
Hammersmith

co-founder of the company, Rukhsana Ahmad.

The relationship gives the company's other founder a fascinating role. Rita Wolf, well known in film and television besides the theatre, is in splendidly complex form as Kamla: full of right-on attitudes and jargon but prey to preconceptions she contemptuously dismisses. Rajinder is a natural collaborator with oppression, and angrily represents the other woman's cultural assumptions. Kamla has come to Asian culture as an outsider, as revealed in a telling scene where she tries on the older woman's shawl and attempts traditional song and dance — learnt in evening class. Her outburst against

"saris, bloody lingo, and all your certainties about the universe" speaks volumes, not just of exasperation but wistfulness, perhaps regret at having abandoned the positive as well as the negative elements of her culture.

The production, jointly by Rita Wolf and Sue Parrish, co-director of the Women's Theatre Group, assumes an episodic pace that could do with variation as pieces of furniture are rearranged after each short take (the play would go well on television). The dialogues between Kamla and Rajinder and Kamla and her more flexible colleague at the refuge are increasingly at odds with the conventional demands of the plot: Rajinder's daughter revealing parental abuse, the father's pursuit of his family, and the final tragedy which, intercut with the refugee worker's earnest sociological discussions, looks jarringly melodramatic.

MARTIN HOYLE

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Clifford Longley

Anglican parishioners must pay up or shut up

The Church Commissioners for England used to enjoy a quiet life. Every year they published their handsome accounts. Every year their executives fielded gentle questions at synods and press conferences. They were plainly a good thing, doing a grand job. Leave well alone, the Church of England said to itself. And if churchmen ever asked if the church could manage without "the Commissioners' millions" — now actually £2.5 billion — they had only to see the books before shuddering and turning away.

For two immediate and one more remote reason, those happy days are over. The first is that the Bishop of Oxford has broken ranks by taking the Commissioners to court over the ethics of their investment policy. Judgment is awaited. The second is that despite an investment policy favouring maximisation of returns regardless of the finer points of ethics, the Commissioners are severely strapped for cash. Grants towards clergy pay have been not just frozen but cut by £4 million, and the diocese of Chelmsford is talking of axing 20 vicars.

The third reason, still some way off, is the prospect of the end of the Church of England's special status as the nation's established religion. What happens to the Commissioners' billions in that event is far from clear, though crucial, and what the church really fears is not disestablishment but disendowment.

Without the Commissioners' annual investment income of £165 million, or equivalent funding, the Church of England would shrivel to an ecclesiastical husk. Weekly collections from congregations average a derisory £2 a head, much less than half what is needed for the church to be self-supporting. So the church is highly vulnerable to disestablishment and disendowment, which is why the Commissioners think it so important to maximise investment returns.

Throughout the 1980s, the Commissioners' income rose faster than inflation, and that income has consistently protected the church from market forces of a more mundane kind. That protection is now weakening. For £2 per head per week does not buy much religion. It certainly does not buy a national church with 10,000 full-time paid clergy, almost all with families. Nor does it signify much commitment from ordinary members.

Chelmsford diocese is about to put this commitment to the test. It used to be said that Anglicans were only ungenerous because they believed the church was rich. If church members now find parishes closing or denied of clergy, will they see the light and make good the shortfall? Church leaders do not think so, in which case there is no hope of raising more from the pews to compensate the Commissioners for the penalties of rejecting high-yielding investments on ethical grounds.

The Commissioners say that as public trustees they have a legal duty always to seek the best dividends they can. The Bishop of Oxford says they should be free to decline higher dividends from sources of which the church does not approve, even if this cuts their total income. Theologically, he has a good argument, but that may be little help in interpreting the law.

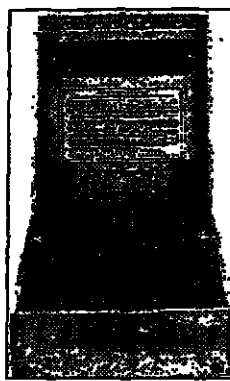
The case will clear up one significant uncertainty. Do the Church Commissioners belong to the church, or are they part of the state? If they belong to the church, they should be bound by whatever ethical distinctions the church likes to make between good and bad sources of income. If the state, then the only distinctions they need to observe are those insisted on by Parliament.

One day — and few churchmen now deny it — church and state will be pulled apart. If the Commissioners are part of the Church of England, they and their billions will go with the church; but if their assets belong to the state and they are just one more public corporation, their largesse is a "government subsidy" for one particular religion which could not possibly be justified after disestablishment.

In the long run, it would have been cheaper and safer for the Commissioners to have conceded the Bishop of Oxford his point, and then waited to see if anybody sued from the other direction. The more the Commissioners look as if they are within the precincts of the Church of England, rather than an independent state body governed only by secular law, the safer their millions will be from confiscation by disendowment.

With the Cold War over, Nigel West calls for a museum of espionage and suggests some exhibits

Britain's secret history



Enigma: still under wraps

In a corner of the ground floor of the CIA headquarters at Langley, Virginia, is an area devoted to the CIA's historical collection. By the side of the KGB's notorious building dominating Lubyanka Square in Moscow a first-floor museum extends across the whole of the officers' mess. Paradoxically, one complements the other: the current exhibition at Langley includes a selection of Soviet uniforms, with a special emphasis on what were until recently the KGB border guards. The KGB's glass-pannelled cabinets contain espionage paraphernalia such as silenced weapons and miniature wireless sets, mostly of American origin. Both establishments may be visited by invited guests.

Neither the British Security Service nor the Special Intelligence Service (SIS) appears to place the same value on items of historical importance, and neither allows outsiders access to its premises. The SIS has no means to display pieces from its archive, and MI5 has only a scruffy display cabinet in its Mayfair training section. Britain's attitude to the achievements of the intelligence community is characterised by ignorance and neglect. Many of the famous huts in the grounds of Bletchley Park, where some of the great wartime crypto-

graphic triumphs took place, have been demolished with scant regard for the crucial role the site played. Similarly, the "black radio" station at Woburn has been allowed to fall into disrepair and the "Bombe" annexes at Grayhurst in Northamptonshire and Eastcote in Middlesex, where the daily settings of the Enigma cipher machine were deduced, are threatened with destruction. Even the famous duplicate cabinet war room, deep underneath Dollis Hill, which Churchill repaired to at the height of the Blitz, lies derelict under several inches of floodwater.

Sadly, despite the wealth of material available for show, there is little suitable accommodation in this country, and no effort has been made to emulate the Soviet and American examples. The Intelligence Corps Museum at the Temple, its British counterpart at Cheltenham is so secretive that it will not share material dating from 1941 with the NSA's historians. The absurdity of the secrecy maintained by GCHQ was eloquently demonstrated when a loan was

Royal Signals Museum near Trowbridge in Wiltshire, which has a fine collection of equipment, is obliged to restrict visits by the public. The famous Black Museum at New Scotland Yard contains some fascinating curiosities from the world of espionage, including some ingenious Soviet spy equipment, but unfortunately there is hardly room for both visitors and exhibits.

Unlike the National Security Agency near Baltimore, which is also developing a collection of vintage computers and reconstructed Japanese cipher machines, its British counterpart at Cheltenham is so secretive that it will not share material dating from 1941 with the NSA's historians. The absurdity of the secrecy maintained by GCHQ was eloquently demonstrated when a loan was

made of an old Wehrmacht Enigma machine to the Science Museum in South Kensington. Strict conditions were imposed on the way the machine could be displayed, and the staff are still not allowed to open the lid to reveal the mechanism to the public, even though there are several authentic Enigma machines in private hands in America, and probably at least one in this country. Most were looted at the end of the war and have been sold in recent years following the disclosure of the "Ultra" secret.

The haphazard way in which the British authorities deal with such items is demonstrated by the appearance in the Imperial War Museum of a German suitcase wireless transmitter. When it was first put on display there was no indication of its origin, the use to which it had

been put, or the circumstances of its capture. It had been recovered from a German double-agent based in Iceland, one of a pair run by SIS with the codenames "Cobweb" and "Spider". The case officer responsible for supervising both spies was Harold Blyth, a counter-intelligence expert whose wartime career extended into the peace. His widow found the radio stored under his bed after his death. She contacted her late husband's superiors at SIS headquarters. When it found its way to the Imperial War Museum, the documentation said it had been contributed by Guy Bratt, himself a senior SIS officer. Under the terms of the Official Secrets Act he was prohibited from disclosing any information regarding its origins.

The Special Forces Club in Knightsbridge, the members of which are mostly survivors from the Special Operations Executive (SOE), is often approached by those who have stumbled across wartime memorabilia. Each item is considered by the club's historical committee, a panel of experts including a representative of the

Imperial War Museum, which apparently plans to devote space in future to material connected with the SOE. Whether this is to be a permanent display has yet to be decided, but some anxiety was expressed at the club's annual general meeting in April. The best destination for such material would be a permanent site, preferably in central London, where all the items of intelligence significance could be gathered together. When, some years ago, a farmer in Wales showed his local Special Branch a KGB transmitter he had accidentally unearthed in a field, it was then seized by MI5, never to be seen again. A similar fate has befallen dozens of other pieces from a lost era, such as Gordon Lonsdale's Canadian passport and the miniature camera concealed in a wallet used by the RAF traitor Douglas Britten.

With the Cold War over and the need for such ridiculous secrecy diminished, it is time that such artefacts were catalogued and offered for public viewing. And, as a correspondent suggested on the page opposite last Tuesday, nowhere could be more appropriate than SOE's old headquarters in Baker Street.

The author, Rupert Allason, is Conservative MP for Torbay.

The lure of the Snark

Julia Briggs hunts down a strange beast now on the loose in London

For over a century Lewis Carroll's comic and melancholic ballad *The Hunting of the Snark* has entranced children and adults alike. Now it is about to hit the stage as a musical. Like T.S. Eliot's *Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats*, Carroll's poem combines inspired nonsense, an eccentric cast of characters, tripping rhythms ("They sought it with thimbles, they sought it with care") and high spirits with darker undertones. Its theme is a doomed quest and its mood one of metaphysical dread.

"For the Snark was a Boojum, you see." This, the poem's last line, was also its starting point. It came to Carroll quite suddenly as he was walking across a hillside near Guildford on a June day in 1874: "I knew not what it meant, then: I know not what it means, now."

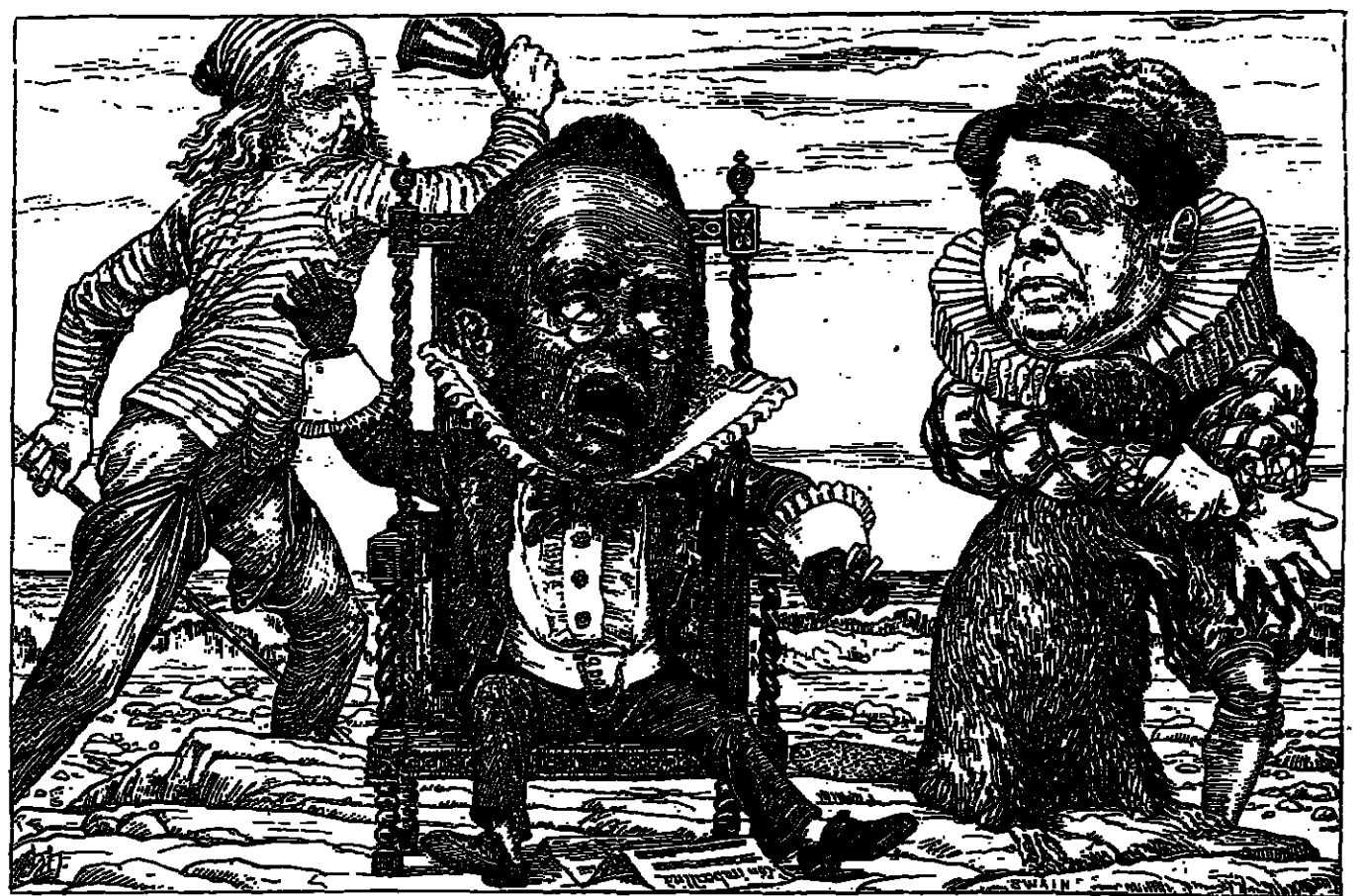
The *Snark* is a poem of male courage and camaraderie, the tale of a band of brothers, The Bellman and his crew (who are mainly named for their occupations and all begin with "B") undergo a series of trials. Yet like the *Alice* books, the poem is dedicated to a little girl of golden memory, a child whose name — Gertrude Chataway — is woven into an acrostic poem of dedication.

Carroll met the eight-year-old Gertrude on the beach at Sandown, on the Isle of Wight,

during the summer of 1875 and they at once struck up a friendship. He was amused at her unconventional dress ("A bare-legged girl in a sailor's jersey") while she was amused at the way he snuffed the sea air in deeply, and told her wonderful stories.

At this stage the poem was well advanced and Carroll was waiting for the artist, Henry Holiday, to complete his set of illustrations for it. Carroll had met Holiday early in the previous year and as they became friends, Holiday drew some nude studies of children which Carroll, a passionate amateur photographer, intended to "try to reproduce in photographs". In the following summer of 1876, a few months after *The Snark's* publication, Carroll had discovered that the Chataways were not returning to Sandown that year, so he wrote to Mrs Chataway inviting her to bring Gertrude to be photographed in Oxford (where under his real name, Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, he taught mathematics at Christ Church).

A postscript enquires "What is the minimum amount of dress in which you are willing to have her taken? I should see no objection... to photographing her in Eve's original dress." A follow-up letter, written in October, explains that he has photographed Lily Gray with nothing on, adding "Are you going to



The Bellman, the Banker, the Butcher and the Beaver, from *The Hunting of the Snark*, drawn by Henry Holiday, 1876

allow Gertrude... to be done in the same way." But apparently Mrs Chataway had reservations, since in the portraits Gertrude wore bathing-drawers or a night-dress. The visit to Oxford was followed by a coy letter to Gertrude herself in which Carroll tells her that his doctor has diagnosed him as suffering from too much kissing and has warned him, "You may not give her any more until your lips are quite rested again."

While such behaviour arouses unease today, for Gertrude Chataway, as for many other little girls whom he "picked up" (in his own phrase), Carroll figures not as a heavy-breathing monster but as a favourite uncle whose friendship gave untroubled pleasure and delight:

they remembered him with artless affection and admiration. To Carroll, the pleasure of their company probably seemed more delicate, ethereal and pure than any relationship with a mature woman could be.

The hero of the *Snark* is the Baker who (like Alice in the wood) has forgotten his own name ("He would answer to 'Hil' or to any loud cry, / Such as 'Fry me!' or 'Fritter my wig!'"). He has also forgotten his 42 boxes, all neatly labelled for the voyage, and he proceeds to forget to warn his comrades in a language they could understand of the grave personal risk he runs in pursuing the Snark. for, if it is a Boojum, he "will swiftly and silently vanish away,

And never be met with again." This fate of sudden and utter annihilation was a Carroll theme. The normally courageous Alice is reduced to tears when Tweedledum and Tweedledee warn her that she is only a part of the Red King's dream; if he wakes, "you'd go out — bang! — just like a candle!"

The Baker ("His intimate friends call him 'Candle-ends'") is an equally dauntless figure, yet he is transformed from the hunter to the hunted. Eventually, the Bellman and his gallant crew lose the Baker to a Bandersnatch and the Baker to the Snark who is really a Boojum, and their quest peters out in silence and loss.

And so too for Carroll the golden summer afternoon of innocence could not last; as the

1870s drew to a close, he put away his camera for ever, and left detailed instructions in his will as to how his nude photographs were to be erased. Alice Liddell, who had inspired the books named after her, was married, and there were to be no more pure nonsense books.

Carroll's last book, *Sylvie and Bruno*, blends wonderland comedy with a nostalgic and sentimental evocation of adult emotions, though even these are suffused with longing for the fairy child-bride Sylvie, lost for ever in the wood of dreams. Perhaps Carroll's own *Snark* had finally turned out to be a Boojum.

The author is a fellow of Hertford College, Oxford. The musical opens at the Prince Edward Theatre on October 24.



...and moreover
PHILIP HOWARD

Henry Fielding, inventor of the modern novel, had the kind of self-assurance with all sorts and conditions of men that is traditionally supposed to sit upon an Etonian. He once fell into company with the Earl of Denbigh, whose family name was Feilding, spelt that way, as English spelling does with proper names, to wrong-foot outsiders. It turned out that they belonged to the same family. The earl asked why they spelled their names differently. Fielding replied that he had no idea, "except maybe that my branch of the family was the first to know how to spell".

Such variant spellings do not make much difference with proper names, apart from snobbery and one-upmanship. It does not really matter if you pronounce the surname Featherstonehaugh the way it looks, rather than the way the family prefers to be pronounced. Featschew. In the government, the Secretary of State for Health has one of these trick names that are not pronounced the way they look. It is a habitation name for the place in Northamptonshire that was recorded in Domesday Book as Waldegrave. It means the grove (Old English "graf") belonging to Old. Old is a nearby place, so called from the Old English "weald", the forest. Hence "Waldegrave", old forest's grove. So far, so straightforward. The family traces its descent from Richard Waldegrave of Smallbridge in Suffolk, who was speaker of the House of Com-

mons in the 14th century, when being speaker was a dodder job than it is today. You could lose your head, as well as your temper. Over the centuries, the pronunciation of the name has shifted away from its spelling. It is now naff and ill-informed to pronounce it as a trisyllable. It should be pronounced as only two syllables, with the faintest hint of the vanishing dental d between them. Fielding (or Feilding) would no doubt have something to say about this.

Idiosyncrasy is a merit in proper names. It helps to distinguish Smythe from Smith and De'Ath from Death. But beyond the special case of names, little differences in spelling and pronunciation can make a big difference to the sense. The mishearing of homophones or homonyms or near-homophones can create merry havoc in a piece of copy dictated by telephone. Sight always comes out at the other end of the line, whenever I am dictating, and I am still giggling ruefully at the epithet that emerged as hair-brained, conjuring up a surrealist image worthy of Sade.

More English is being generated than ever before since the Tower of Babel. I sometimes think that there must be more disc-jockeys and chat-show hosts blathering on the gross superfluity of radio and television stations than there are people listening to them. Quite a lot of their spelling is now checked by machine, or by people who

don't spell well themselves. This is good for an open society, but not for a secret one.

In the New Delhi telephone directory an advertisement makes the alarming claim: "We are the world's largest manufacturer of flattened wenchies." So much difference can that little r, which some of us find hard to pronounce, make to your sense. I once fell in with a Dutch secretary whose English was fluent (as it tends to be among the Dutch) but far from idiomatic. Luckily we read through her letter taken from dictation, which stated that the organisation comprised "about 1,500 erected members".

A friend on a mountain holiday was using his word-processor for a letter expatiating on the beauties of the mountain flowers. His spell-checker stopped at the phrase "a meadow blue with gentians", a word that it had not come across, and suggested that perhaps he meant "genitals".

Not all quasi-homophones are as disastrous as those. And we have not even considered the hazards of homographs. Unless you are lucky and careful enough to have a clear calligraphy, "ducks" can easily be read as "chicks", which could cause trouble if you were in the poultry business. A queen regnant is different in one respect at least from a queen pregnant. In the tycoon of language, little characters can make a lot of difference, if you want to avoid making a gaffe, and being hoist by a gaff.

Bomber's beastly war

ONE interested party has been notably silent in the debate about the merits of the decision to erect a statue to honour Sir Arthur "Bomber" Harris: the sculptor. Faith Winter, the creator of the £100,000 nine-foot bronze statue, which will be unveiled next March alongside one of Lord Dowding, wartime commander of Fighter Command, has deliberately kept her counsel.

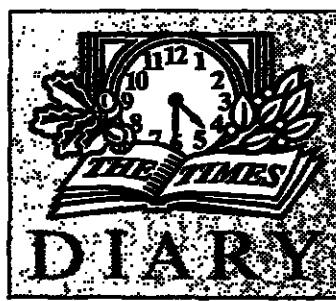
But Winter has an intimate knowledge of the arguments: she also sculpted the statue of Lord Dowding. "I have decided to speak out. I do not believe the Harris statue should be considered in isolation."

Winter formed a special relationship with Harris's son, Sir Anthony Harris, and his daughters Rosemary and Jacqueline during the commission. "His family recalled a wonderful father with a great sense of humour and a sense of fun," she says.

At a viewing of the statue before it went off to be cast in bronze, Sir Anthony commented in public for the first time: "He was a reserved man with an enormous sense of humour, but was terribly worried about the war. On several occasions I remember him telling me: 'It was a beastly business.'"

Winter carried out extensive research, talking to friends, relatives and men who served under their command. "My reading and, even more, hearing at first-hand the experiences and views of those who flew at the time, enabled me to understand their motivation and their desire to win the war as quickly as possible."

In his book *Bomber Offensive*, Sir Arthur wrote of the carpet-bombing which destroyed Dresden and other German cities:



"Here, I will only say that the attack on Dresden was at the time considered a military necessity by much more important people than myself."

Winter, who has been deeply upset by the attacks on Harris, says: "I suggest the commanders and airmen of both Fighter Command and Bomber Command deserve commemoration. The two statues support each other and both should be there."

Enter stage right

TORY leaders went out of their way yesterday to emphasise the different speaking styles of John Major and Mrs Thatcher. But when Major rose to make his vital speech, his confidence was bolstered by the presence in the wings of one of Mrs Thatcher's most trusted speech-writers.

In a surprise move, Downing Street called in playwright Sir Ronald Millar to polish up Major's speech. Sir Ronald travelled to Blackpool on Monday to take part in the final work on the speech. Chris Patten insisted all week that Major would be himself and would not need to rely on the image-makers, but with comparisons inevitable between the styles of Major and his predecessor, the call went out last week to Sir Ronald, one of Mrs Thatcher's speech-writers for 16 years.

Sir Ronald also advises on delivery techniques, and is understood to have told Major to speak more quickly, and to try to add a lower, more authoritative timbre to his voice.

Golden day

IT'S not exactly the contribution that arts minister Tim Renton had in mind when he asked the Musicians' Union to a meeting in Whitehall to discuss National Music Day. Far from suggesting a nationwide series of concerts, or a record to mark the event, the union suggested the opposite. It says the best way musicians can achieve the recognition they deserve is if there is a national no-music day.

The union thinks it would make much more of a stir by downing instruments on June 28, the date Renton has pencilled in. Renton, who has been working with Mick Jagger and Harvey Goldsmith among others, thought the union

was joking. Was it? Horace Trubridge, the union's careers adviser, says it was no joke. The idea is that people would really appreciate musicians if music were banned for a day. "It would be a really sound idea to have no sound

for a day. The union of course realises that this is a theoretical idea." The notion was greeted with gales of laughter.

Guess which minister had to abandon his train at Blackpool, 40 minutes after it was due to leave, and make the 30-minute journey to Preston in a taxi? None other than Francis Maude, who at the conference this week extolled the virtues of the citizen's charter which, among other things, is designed to come to the aid of long-suffering rail commuters.

Happier days

WHEN the Sumo wrestlers took their bow at the Albert Hall earlier this week, they were nearly upstaged by Sir Peter Parker's welcoming speech in fluent Japanese. But the Japanese in the audience might have cheered his bravado performance with rather less enthusiasm had they known where Sir Peter, chairman of the Japan Festival, honed his speaking skills.

"I was in North Burma in 1944, interrogating Japanese prisoners of war," says Sir Peter. "They were rather less attractive circumstances." Sir Peter learnt the language as a 16-year-old student at the School of Oriental and African Studies, but when he became a major in the Intelligence Corps in 1943, his skills were put to effective use. "Now the circumstances are rather more peaceful, I am happy to say. We've grown one generation to another."

When BBC local radio conducted early morning interviews with Tory MPs at Blackpool's Winter Gardens yesterday, it was not only early-bird delegates who got the benefit of the politicians' views. A mix-up over frequencies meant the interviews were also broadcast over police panda-car radios.

Handwritten signature: "Philip Howard"



JOHN MAJOR

Last November, the Tory kingmakers offered the nation a pig in a poke to succeed the overthrown Margaret Thatcher. In his first conference speech as leader at Blackpool yesterday, John Major gave a clearer idea of who he is, but not of where he is going. Public speeches may not matter as much in the age of television as the set-piece interview or even the soundbite. But British politics is still the politics of the club — witness the manner of Mr Major's election — not of presidentialism. Set piece speeches, whether at party conferences or in Parliament, are still crucial to club ascendancy.

Yesterday Mr Major established his ascendancy emphatically. If his demeanour and voice remain unassuming, soft-spoken, in a word grey, he can at least crack jokes about it. Like many of his cabinet, he does not take easily to the autocratic and magnifying screens which disjoint delivery and distort eye contact with an audience (they should be discontinued). But in his words, Mr Major showed a remarkably confident mastery of his job and his party.

He used his own past deftly to substantiate an otherwise cliché-haunted advocacy of equal opportunity. Here was an authentic product of the post-war meritocracy, in the mould of Edward Heath and Margaret Thatcher. In terms of class background, the Tory cabinet is not appreciably different from Labour's shadow one. Mr Major's Conservative party may be the party of success, even of wealth, but it cannot be called the party of privilege.

The account of the past year's custodianship was sketchy. The prime minister is entitled to take pride in his conduct of the Gulf war, in his handling of Europe, in the apparent conquest of inflation. Equally understandable was that he should have paid little attention to the price the British economy has paid to achieve low inflation, to the depth of the recession and to the lingering sores of Northern Ireland and urban decay. That he should oppose

"progressive" methods of education, castigate property crime, deplore left-wing councillors and support the National Health Service is hardly surprising. But those who search for novelty or specificity in John Major's presentation will look in vain. He paid fulsome tribute to colleagues who have spent the past year consolidating the changes of the 1980s, but he was disappointingly platitudinous in doing so.

Indeed, and this is the continuing doubt about Mr Major, he seemed eerily policy-averse. Those used to the red meat of a Thatcher oration must clearly get used to lighter fare. In his reference to the NHS, his audience applauded his eloquent railing of Labour's mendacity and then awaited his defence of the upheaval that is causing his party such anguish. None came. Mr Major is a consolidator, not a radical. He feels the Thatcher years were those of sufficient change. For the future there is just the neo-liberalism of the Citizen's Charter.

Vision in politics can be a dangerous thing. Mrs Thatcher's vision was specific and often exciting, but it could scare her party out of its wits — and over poll tax out of its senses. The case for a converse approach, especially in advance of an election campaign, is strong. But Mr Major made much of the vacuity of Labour policy under Neil Kinnock. He chided Labour for no longer knowing where it is going.

Yesterday the nation received some banalities — "the power to choose, the freedom to own" — and some reassurance: that has a leader of character and charm. But of that leader's intentions for the welfare state, for European union, for tax reform, for local government, for the constitution and the law, indeed for much of the Thatcher legacy, the nation as yet knows little. A year ago, it was offered a leader for whom it had not voted and on whom it must wait at least another half year to vote. It appears to like the pig, but the pig is still in the poke.

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

Live on some American channels, leading the news on all networks, an electrifying battle is joined in the US Senate this weekend between two articulate self-made lawyers, both from poor backgrounds and both black. The outcome will decide the fate of President Bush's latest nominee to the Supreme Court of the United States. But it is not only Judge Clarence Thomas who finds himself in the dock of public opinion.

Women across the country have the entire US Senate, only two of whose hundred members are female, in their sights, accusing senators in thousands of letters and telegrams of rank insensitivity to sexual misconduct. The final Senate vote will only tangentially be about the composition of the Supreme Court or even about the "character" of Judge Thomas. The senators are under enormous pressure to demonstrate how seriously they take sexual harassment. The scene is set for an orgy of "politically correct" hypocrisy.

Professor Anita Hill claims that the judge insisted on discussing his sexual prowess and pornographic films with her when she was his employee a decade ago. These allegations, made confidentially, were leaked to a pro-abortion lobby opposed to the conservative judge's appointment. Hence, after a confused pause, the new hearings, an ordeal of cross-examination which would be painful even without the television cameras. The verdict, especially given the lapse of years, cannot be clearcut.

Dr Hill has stopped short of accusing the judge of verbal sexual harassment in the workplace, which is a crime under American law. Her complaint is of conduct unbecoming one in high office. Judge Thomas, denying the charge, himself asked for this special hearing "to clear my name".

Seen by some as an eleven-hour play in the political game of character-assassination which has increasingly dominated Senate confirmation hearings, Dr Hill is lauded by others as the standard-bearer for thousands of women in their struggle against

what the American media call "power-leering". That is something most women regard, with varying degrees of resentment, as a hazard of their sex. There are few subjects on which most men feel less comfortable. Verbal harassment is both commoner and far harder to define than physical harassment. In the backchat between sexes, there is no infallible line between what men tend to see as "all good fun" and what some — but not all — women find obnoxious or intimidating. When most women try to dress attractively for a male-dominated working world, when is a compliment intrusive? Bottom-pinching is obviously insulting, but what of the pat on the shoulder?

The Americans have blazed this new and elusive trail for mutual respect in the workplace, as they have in many other areas of women's rights. Since verbal harassment became a criminal offence in 1986, legal practice has been that a victim need only demonstrate that an activity would seem like harassment to a "reasonable woman". There is nothing trivial about the allegations against Judge Thomas. Yet, given the timing of Dr Hill's complaint and the fact that she followed him to another agency after the incident, the affair has about it an aura of political contrivance.

The issue has nothing to do with the legal opinions on abortion, civil rights or anything else that Judge Thomas would be likely to hold if confirmed. Those he has kept well hidden. Mindful of the Senate's successful hounding of Judge Bork, he offered no hostages to fortune in the original hearings. Equally, he did little to substantiate President Bush's claim that this little-known man was pre-eminently qualified for the job, resting his case on "character". In nominating him, Mr Bush exploited the hypersensitivity of America's racial politics to reinforce the conservative voice in the Supreme Court. How ironic that America's equally hypersensitive sexual politics should now have put his choice at risk.

IN COMMUNION

The spectacle of prayers and vigils for the hostages in Lebanon, focused on St Bride's in Fleet Street but echoed throughout the land, has been one of the more heartening aspects of a story that is otherwise so full of sorrow. But do these prayers achieve anything more than making those who pray feel better? The question is relevant to people of many religions and of none. By no means all agnostics, or even atheists, would regard it as meaningless for individuals to formulate their innermost hopes and desires in the time-honoured form of prayer.

In a letter to *The Times* earlier this week John Habgood, the Archbishop of York, took issue with Rabbi Dan Cohn-Sherbok. The rabbi had argued in an article that God's omniscience is such that He knows whether or not the hostages will be released; hence "there is no point in praying for the opposite to take place". Not so, the archbishop declared. Since the future does not yet exist, God's omniscience does not entail knowledge of the future. "History is not a film already made and waiting to be shown."

It would be wrong to take these or any other two theologians as representative of the Christian and Jewish attitudes to these matters. At least since St Augustine, Christians have entertained a wide variety of opinions about the implications of God's omniscience for humanity and hence also for prayer. Prayers for the dead have always played a large part in monastic religiosity, whether Catholic or Orthodox, but less so in Protestant thought. Prayers for the living,

though, are common to all Christians and, indeed, most other religions.

There is a comparable spectrum in Judaic thought. At one extreme is the heterodox but still influential figure of Spinoza, whose *Ethics* drew the extreme consequence of absolute determinism from his exalted conception of God, in which there is little place for prayer. At the other is Franz Rosenzweig, who revolutionised Jewish theology by drawing new meaning from traditional prayers and festivals.

For those who do not believe in God, the extent of his prescience is irrelevant to the question of whether prayer has any meaning. To the agnostic, prayers for the hostages may still have an objective value. If public, they are an expression of solidarity and compassion; if private, they may amount to a scrutiny of the individual's own conscience. Prayer is sincerity or it is nothing. As Hamlet's uncle Claudius sighs: "Words without thoughts never to heaven go."

The secularised world has dispensed with so much religious baggage that it can ill afford to lose the rich language of prayer. Even the most banal prayer imposes a mental discipline. It presents the supplicant with an opportunity to identify with others in desperate straits. The extraordinary outpouring of feeling for the imprisoned hostages has been a welcome manifestation of the continuing need for votive expression, even among those who never cross the threshold of church, synagogue or mosque.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

On the right or wrong rail link?

From the Chief Executive of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

Sir, Mr Malcolm Rifkind's rejection of the British Rail preferred route for the Kent high-speed rail link in favour of the Ove Arup route (report, October 10) is deeply disappointing. Of the three options the BR route would have impacted least on areas of national nature conservation importance, and was therefore favoured by the RSPB.

The Ove Arup route will carve through the Rainham Marshes site of special scientific interest, one of the last places on the fringe of London of national nature conservation interest.

The Rail Europe option would be even worse as it would cross the Medway estuary and north Kent marshes which are of international importance for their wild birds, and are identified for special protection under the EC Directive on Bird Conservation. We now need a clear commitment from the government on two counts — not to move the Ove Arup route eastwards into these sensitive areas, and to minimise the impact on Rainham Marshes.

All this points to the urgent need for a full and impartial process of environmental assessment. This would enable the government to weigh up the competing interests likely to be affected by any new rail link and associated development in the east Thames corridor.

Despite this need the government has proposed to expedite the consent procedure for such development, which will reduce the opportunity for interested parties to put their views.

Yours sincerely,
BARBARA YOUNG,
Chief Executive,
The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds,
The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire,
October 10.

From the Chairman of Transport 2000

Sir, The decision by the secretary of state for transport to choose the eastern route for the new Channel tunnel rail link may well be the right one. But was it not judiciously wrong to encourage British Rail to make preparations for another route, involving them in spending

over £100 million which in the end its passengers have to provide?

After all, the total grant for Network SouthEast is by comparison only £143 million this year. Is there not a moral obligation for British Rail's expenses in this matter to be reimbursed?

Yours faithfully,
FRUGH MONTEFIORE,
Chairman, Transport 2000,
Walkden House,
10 Melton Street, NW1,
October 10.

From Mrs Angela Bebb

Sir, Of course we in Peckham and Camberwell are happy about the choice of the Stratford route to King's Cross for the Channel tunnel rail link. An estimated 7,000 houses in Peckham alone would have been adversely affected by British Rail's chosen route.

The price that has been paid by communities along British Rail's preferred route has already been too high. To displace our relief that we can start rebuilding our lives would be hypocritical. But the Stratford route is an intelligent and forward looking choice by the government, albeit one we wish had been made sooner.

Yours faithfully,
ANGELA BEBB (Co-Chairman,
Peckham and Camberwell Action on the Rail Link),
106 Talford Road, SE15,
October 10.

From Mr Malcolm Bale

Sir, Your editorial (October 10) states that the "local aggravation inevitable" with projects like the Channel tunnel rail link has spent itself. How extraordinary then that — like thousands of residents in southeast London — I am still angry over what has happened in the last three years.

British Rail has torn the heart out of Peckham — buying up more than a hundred homes — some of them now boarded up and some of them Local Aggravation may or not be inevitable. But in this case it is justifiable.

The government is particularly vulnerable with Major, Lamont and Hurd all making concessions to the federalists. Their latest tactic apparently is to substitute a synonym for the word "federal" in the draft treaty, thereby placating their critics in the Conservative party.

I am now convinced that the only way to influence government policy is to threaten it with defeat at the next general election. This means that anti-federalist candidates will have to run against Conservative ones in seats (especially marginals) where federalism is likely to be the viewpoint of the prospective MP.

I therefore propose to chair a committee to establish an anti-federalist league, open to men and women of all parties and none, with the express object of running candidates against Conservative, Labour and Liberal Democrat MPs who would vote for a Maastricht treaty, based on any draft yet presented. I appeal to all potential supporters to contact me at the address below.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN SKED,
Flat 3, Aberdeen Court,
68 Aberdeen Park, Highbury, N5,
October 8.

National lottery

From the Chairman of the Sports Council

Sir, Malcolm Hughes of Vernons Pools (October 11) suggests there is no basis for claims that a national lottery would generate significant additional income.

Independent research commissioned by the Sports Council and Arts Council (report, September 24) paints a very different picture. The representative sample of 2,000 adults across Great Britain identifies that much of the estimated £2 billion which could be raised would in fact be new money — only 5 per cent of those interviewed said they would change from the pools to the lottery.

The research shows that the greatest interest in a national lottery would be amongst social classes AB, who do not normally take part in football pools, and not from the lower income groups, as the managing director of Vernons believes.

The benefits that a national lottery could bring to sport and the arts are enormous. I am sure that the public are now ready to welcome its introduction.

Yours sincerely,
PETER YARRANTON, Chairman,
The Sports Council,
16 Upper Woburn Place, WC1,
October 11.

Rugby rainbow

From Christian, Lady Hesketh

Sir, Until last Saturday one of the most elegant sights in sport was the England Rugby XV running onto the pitch in their pristine all-white strip. Not now.

Who, one might ask, is the tasteless vulgar of an innovator who designed the teams' present gear, i.e. red, white and blue collars (in this UK side), coloured stripes on one sleeve and a ludicrous black patch on their shorts?

It is to be fervently hoped that Scotland, Ireland and Wales will not go the same way.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTIAN HESKETH,
Pomfret Lodge, Towcester,
Northamptonshire,
October 9.

Nigerian sting

From Mr Ronald E. Buxton

Sir, You reported yesterday (*Business*) that Scotland Yard are investigating some 100 cases of companies being caught by Nigerian fraudsters over the past few months.

As a recipient of a letter from these people, which was amateurish if not ludicrous and produced only a giggle from ourselves, I can only suggest that instead of looking in Nigeria, Scotland Yard or maybe a psychiatrist should investigate anyone who thought he could obtain 35 per cent of £25 million for nothing other than a few pieces of paper.

If this report is indicative of the management of British industry then heaven help us.

Yours,
RONALD E. BUXTON
(Managing Director),
Powder Products Ltd, Unit 29,
Trent Lane Industrial Estate,
Castle Donington, Derbyshire,
October 8.

American studies

From the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London

Sir, The University of London wishes Oxford well in its endeavours to establish a centre for American studies. However, I write to correct the misapprehension that seems to be current in Oxford, and which is reiterated in Professor Howard Temperley's letter (October 8), that the University of London is engaged in the "dissolution" of its own "world famous Institute of United States Studies".

On the contrary this university continues to recognise the capital's unrivalled resources for the advanced study of the United States and we are discussing within the university, openly and realistically, the best way of preserving the institute's distinctive contribution.

The outcome of those discussions will be made public before the end of the year. Meanwhile be assured that American studies are alive, well and waiting to go forward here in the metropolis.

Yours faithfully,
STEWART R. SUTHERLAND,
Vice-Chancellor,
Senate House,
Malet Street, WC1,
October 8.

Barber Institute

From Dr Kenneth Garlick

Sir, The Barber Institute of Fine Arts in the University of Birmingham has not been kept from the public gaze (Diary, September 23). The first Director, Professor Bodkin, was cautious about opening hours but he lectured regularly on the collections and welcomed visiting scholars.

His successor in the early 1950s, Sir Ellis Waterhouse, pursued an active acquisitions policy. There were regular lectures and visiting parties.

Professor Richard Verdi has taken up his appointment as Director at a time when the galleries have been closed for several years for comprehensive structural repairs. For him to say "I am trying to undo 50 years of damage" is unfair to his predecessors, Bodkin, Waterhouse and Professor Hamish Miles, who laid the foundations for the innovations he proposes to introduce.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH GARLICK,
Balliol College, Oxford.

Mythmatched

From Mrs Anne I. Grubb

Sir, I have just purchased from my local bookshop a copy of *The Greek Myths* by Robert Graves. It was in the section entitled "20th-century fiction". Is this part of the attempt to make the classics more accessible?

Yours faithfully,
ANNE I. GRUBB,
22 Hillside Road,
Southall, Middlesex,
October 8.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071 782 5046).

Judicial function of European Court

From Mr Gavin Smith

Sir, One hesitates to take issue with a jurist of the distinction of Lord Mackenzie-Stuart. However, his assertion (October 3) that the function of the European Court of Justice is a purely judicial one cannot go unchallenged.

In the opinion of many objective commentators, the court has since its inception been inspired more by a political urge to achieve European integration than by a desire to "ensure that in the interpretation and application of the treaties the law is observed", as it is enjoined to do by article 164 of the Treaty of Rome.

Indeed, of the two most fundamental principles of EC law one (its supremacy over national law) is exclusively and the other (its direct applicability in national proceedings) largely the product of judicial inventiveness, designed to increase the impact of EC law at the expense of national law.

Perhaps Lord Mackenzie-Stuart would like to comment on the recent statement made (extra-judicially) by one of his former brethren, Judge Mancini, that "the main endeavour of the court has been to reduce the differences between the treaties and a constitution"; that it "has sought to 'constitutionalise' the treaty... to fashion a constitutional framework for a federal-type structure in Europe" (*Common Market Law Review*, 1989). I am not aware that any present or former judges of the court have dissociated themselves from these views.

Probably the most striking recent instance of judicial policy-making

by the European Court was its decision last year in the Chernobyl case (Case 70/88), where it held that the European Parliament could in certain circumstances challenge EC legislation before the court.

The relevant treaty provision (article 173) can only be construed as denying the parliament this right. However, this "procedural lacuna" did not prevent the court from ruling, in effect, that since — in its view — the parliament needed such a power, it should be granted it.

What is particularly disturbing about that judgment is that the court must have been aware that a European Commission proposal to give the parliament this very power had been rejected by the member states only five years before, at the last revision of the treaties.

It is no doubt going too far to accuse the European Court, as did a former prime minister of France, Michel Debré, of suffering from a *megalomanie maladroite*. Nevertheless, concern at the unorthodoxy of the court's approach cannot be dismissed merely as a slur on its integrity.

Perhaps, with the issue of European federalism high on the political agenda, those commentators who display such enthusiasm for criticism of our own judges should apply themselves with equal vigour to analysis of how the European Court performs its judicial function.

Yours faithfully,
GAVIN SMITH,
1 Mitre Court Buildings,
Temple, EC4,
October 9.

From Mr Joseph de Courcy

Sir, "Must we not ensure that our North Atlantic and Commonwealth commitments remain of paramount importance?" ask Lord Harris and his 19 co-signatories.

Your readers might be interested to note, in this context, the content of article 5 of the Franco-Soviet bilateral treaty of October 29, 1990. According to this article both sides are called upon "to facilitate the development of co-operation in Europe, accompanied by simplification of the bonds of solidarity between Europe and other regions and continents" (my emphasis).

This curious provision seems to have a direct bearing on Britain which, after all, provides a great many of these bonds, most notably through the special relationship with America and the Commonwealth. France's commitment to work towards their "simplification" can be seen in the Luxembourg draft treaty for European political union, in which it is proposed that transatlantic relations, amongst other objectives, should become "a joint-action [EC] priority". In other words, no more Anglo-American special relationship.

If this is the sort of information that a grand debate on Europe will throw up I suspect that the British public will become justifiably alarmed at the course apparently being taken by the government.

Yours etc.,
JOSEPH DE COURCY (Editor),
Intelligence Digest,
17 Rodney Road,
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire,
October 7.

Japanese festival

From Sir Peter Parker

Sir, Your leader of October 5, "Japan's mysteries", suggests that "Life in Japan is very different from the image given by consumer products that are perfectly tailored to a Western way of life. A more accurate portrayal is given by the current Japanese exhibition in Britain".

Up to this point, I am sure you are right — but you go on to say "itself planned and organised entirely by Japanese". I believe you were referring to the Japanese exhibition. Visions of Japan, at the Victoria & Albert Museum, not the Japan Festival 1991 as a whole.

The Victoria & Albert show, daring and successful as it has proved to be, was, as you say, designed by the Japanese. Its fascination derives from the reality of contemporary Japan. But the Japan Festival itself, which embraces 350 events in some 200 venues nationwide, is, in fact, a British initiative. Our colleagues in Japan, under the chairmanship of Mr Shioichi Saba, have provided magnificent support, but the planning and implementation of the nationwide festival remains in British hands.

Yours faithfully,
PETER PARKER (Chairman),
The Japan Festival 1991,
31 Sinclair Road, W14,
October 7.

In search of socks

From Mrs Lesley Lewis

Sir, Has Mr Peter Salts (October 7) thought, when emptying the washing machine, of looking for his missing socks inside the corners of duvet covers? He might find other items as well.

Yours faithfully,
LESLLEY LEWIS,
38 Whitelands House,
Cheltenham Terrace, SW3.

From Mrs Jayne Burchell
Sir, I recommend "pairing" odd socks in threes, thus affording the wearer a choice. My daughter, an art student, finds no problem when presented with a red, green and grey "pair".

Yours faithfully,
JAYNE BURCHELL,
The Willows, North Weir,
Brockenhurst, Hampshire.

From the Reverend Aubrey Moody
Sir, Speaking from experience, has Mr Salts searched the dog basket?

Yours faithfully,
AUBREY MOODY,
Feering Vicarage,
Colchester, Essex.

From Mrs Anne Broxix
Sir, Odd socks make good polishers.

Yours sincerely,
ANNE BROXIS,
52 Ruffs Furze, Oakley, Bedford.

From Mr Jonathan Hawes
Sir, This correspondence has lasted long enough. Could we now put a sock in it?

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN HAWES,
Flat 4, 58 Rutland Gate,
Knightsbridge, SW7.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 11: His Excellency Mr. Sir J. Stellini was received in audience by the Duke of York and the Prince of Wales, Counsellors of State acting on behalf of the Queen, and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Commission as High Commissioner for Malta.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the High Commission: Mr. Victor Sant (Counsellor), Mr. Carmel Mifsud (First Secretary), Mr. Victor Pace (First Secretary), Mr. Cost Muscat (First Secretary), and Mr. George Cuschieri (Second Secretary).

Their Royal Highnesses also received Mrs. Stellini.

Sir David Gilmore (Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) was present and the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 11: The Duke of York, Colonel-in-Chief of The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's) this evening attended the Annual Officers' Regimental Dinner at The Duke of York's Headquarters Mess, Chelsea, London.

Captain Neil Blair, RN, was in attendance.

The Duchess of York this morning opened the National NEWPIN Conference, "National NEWPIN - The Positive Partnership" at the Bonington Hotel, Southampton Row, London WC1.

Her Royal Highness, Patron of the Windmill Theatre, this evening attended a performance by the Pavilion Opera of *The Merry Widow* in the Great Hall, Winchester.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 11: The Prince Edward this morning visited the World Airline Entertainment Association exhibition at the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre, London.

Elizabeth II Conference Centre, London.

Mrs. Richard Warburton was in attendance. The Prince Edward, Patron, this evening attended the Cambridge Symphony Orchestra's concert "Murder, Mystery and Mayhem" in the Corn Exchange, Cambridge.

Mr. Geoffrey Crawford was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 11: The Princess Royal, President, Royal Yachting Association, this morning attended the finals of the National Match Race Championship at Queen Mary Sailing Club, Ashford, Middlesex.

This afternoon Her Royal Highness, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Corps of Signals, visited 5 Airborne Brigade Headquarters and Signal Squadron, Hankley Common, Epsom, Surrey.

Mrs. Timothy Holderness-Roddam was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 11: The Princess of Wales today visited Edinburgh and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Mrs. Eleanor McLaughlin, the Rt Hon. Lord Provost).

Her Royal Highness visited Ethicon Limited, Bankhead Avenue, Edinburgh.

Subsequently The Princess of Wales, President, Barnardo's, attended the Annual Conference at MacRobert Pavilion, Edinburgh. Exhibition and Trade Centre.

Finally Her Royal Highness visited Milestone House, 113 Oxborg Road North, Edinburgh.

Mr. Patrick Jephson was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
October 11: Princess Alexandra this evening attended the Royal British Legion Poppy Ball at the Inter-Continental Hotel, London W1.

The Lady Mary Mumford was in attendance.

Birthdays

TODAY: Lady (Helen) Brook, founder, Brook Advisory Centre for Young People, 84; Professor Juliet Cheetham, sociologist, 52; Dame Elizabeth Chesterton, architect and town planner, 76; Mr. Jaroslav Drobný, tennis player, 70; Mr. Kenneth Griffith, actor, writer and documentary filmmaker, 70; Mr. Robert Heron, former director, The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, 64; Mr. Alan Lamboll, former City of London Sheriff and Alderman, 68; Sir Michael McNair-Wilson, MP, 61; Mr. Magnus Magnusson, broadcaster, 62; Dr. John Moffatt, provost, The College of St. Mary, Oxford, 69; Mr. Rick Parker, rock singer and guitarist, 43; Vice-Admiral Sir John Parker, 76; Mr. Luciano Pavarotti, tenor, 56; Miss Angela Rippon, broadcaster, 47; Sir Archibald Ross, diplomat, 88; Mr. Michael Verrey, merchant banker, 79.

TOMORROW: Air Vice-Marshal John Allen-Jones, 82; Lord Justice Bingham, 58; Mrs. Edwina Currie, MP, 45; Sir Denis Forman, former deputy chairman, Granada Group, 74; Sir Leslie Fowden, agricultural scientist, 66; Mr. Roger Gibbs, chairman, Wellcome Trust, 57; Rear-Admiral John Grant, 83; Mr. Justice Hutchison, 83; Mr. John Matias, jockey, 38; Mr. J.M. Menzies, chairman, John Menzies, 60; M. Yves Monand, actor, 70; Dame Shelia Roberts, former MEP, 67; Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Rosier, 76; Mr. Paul Simon, singer and songwriter, 50; Miss Rosemary Sisson, writer, 68; Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, OM, MP, 66.

Memorial service

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Cheverton a service of thanksgiving for the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Cheverton was held yesterday at the Church of St Paul and St George, Edinburgh. The Rev. Roger Simpson officiated. Dr. David Pullinger and Dr. Bob Mash read the lessons.

Mr. Richard Derrico, Mr. Laurence Ellis, Rector of The Edinburgh Academy, and the Bishop of Edinburgh gave addresses.

Appointments

Legal Master Michael Norman Devonshire to be a Circuit Judge assigned to the South Eastern circuit.

Army Principal Nursing Officer J. Titely to be Director of Defence Nursing Services.

Lord Macfarlane

The life barony conferred upon Sir Norman Somerville Macfarlane has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Macfarlane of Bearsden, of Bearsden in the District of Bearsden and Milngavie.

University news

Oxford Selwyn College Elected to a fellowship: F.M.R. Knight.

Keat Honorary degrees are to be conferred on the following on November 30:

DD: The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. George Carey.

DMS: Mr. Jane Dudley, Principal of the London Contemporary Dance School.

MA: Mr. Brian H. Arnold, chairman, H. & W. Arnold (Farms), Kent.

Polytechnic results

A. Powell received a first class LLB Honours degree in Business Law at Coventry Polytechnic. H. J. Turrell received a first class Honours degree in Business Studies at Birmingham Polytechnic.

OBITUARIES

PIO CABANILLAS



Pio Cabanillas Gallas, Spanish cabinet minister in both Franco and post-Franco governments, died of a coronary attack in Madrid on October 10 aged 67. He was born in Pontevedra. In north-west Spain, on November 13, 1923.

Pio Cabanillas played a key role in Spain's transition from dictatorship to democracy and was a member of the European Parliament from 1986 until his death. He was a relatively liberal minister of information under General Franco from 1973 to 1974 and, nine months after his dismissal, made a speech which was seen as a first step towards the formation of a centre-right liberal political party once political parties became legal in Spain. For good measure he made an open appeal to the Generalissimo to resign and to relinquish all his powers.

Fellow Spanish politicians called Pio Cabanillas Gallas "the cork" because, no matter how furious the political storm, he always managed to surface intact. That is not to say, that this good-natured, brilliant member of the European parliament had an uneventful passage through life. Born into a family of intellectual republicans and influenced by an uncle who headed the faculty of sciences at the University of Granada, Pio Cabanillas studied law at that university, where he stood consistently at the head of his class, and went on to a career of predominantly public service.

In 1960, as chief of legal services in Franco's obligatory state-run trade unions, he engaged in an almost futile effort to increase the workers' share in the control of the vertically structured unions. In 1962, when the Franco appointed a cabinet of technocrats for the first time, Manuel Fraga Iribarne became minister of information

and tourism, and he took over as his most trusted aide. Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, at the end of 1973. Pio Cabanillas was offered the ministry of information and tourism. His stay there was brief. Francoist diehards saw in him a dangerous reformer who let the press say and show too much. A published photograph of a topless woman and a picture of the minister himself waving a cap which symbolised Catalan home-rule ambitions angered the Caudillo. An unidentified political enemy reportedly presented the aging Spanish ruler with a scrapbook of newspaper and magazine cuttings of scantily clad women. Never matter, as it turned out, that most of the photos had ac-

tually appeared in publications abroad, rather than in Spain; the minister was sacked forthwith.

At that time, Peridis, then as now one of Spain's leading cartoonists, had been depicting Cabanillas as a bird, in reference to his Christian name, which sounds in Spanish like a chirp. A historic panel sketched by Peridis for the Madrid evening newspaper *Informaciones*, but which was barred from publication, showed the bird with its mouth tied shut and bore the legend, "Ni Pio" - "Not even a peep."

The resilient Galician made his comeback after Franco's death. Adolfo Suárez, winner of the first post-Franco general elections, named him minister of culture in 1977. In 1980, Suárez moved him to the post of minister without portfolio. Following Suárez' resignation in 1981, the next prime minister, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, appointed Pio Cabanillas minister of administration, and subsequently switched him to head the justice ministry. Pio's ministerial career ended in 1982, when the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) came to power.

Shortly before that, in an attempt at a congress in Mallorca to keep Suárez' badly splintered Center Democratic Union (UCD) from disintegrating, Cabanillas uttered one of his most often remembered phrases: "Whoever we are, we're going to win."

A principal co-founder of what is today the major opposition, the Popular Party (PP), Pio Cabanillas became a member of the European Parliament in 1986 for Popular Coalition (CP), remaining a Euro-deputy until his death.

He is survived by his wife, Maria Teresa Alonso Garcia de Cabanillas, and one son, Pio Gonzalo Cabanillas Alonso.

GEORGE RAY



George Frank Ray, industrial economist, died in London on September 28 aged 75. He was born in Budapest on December 12, 1915.

THE sudden death of George Ray deprives the economic profession of one of its most diligent practitioners, whose patient studies revealed much about the diffusion of industrial technologies between companies and industries. Using his statistical and linguistic skills, he carved out a niche, which other, more flamboyant economists found unfashionable. His approach was severely practical, preferring fact-finding to theorising. His main contributions included the study of industrial innovation and the diffusion of new technological processes. He published a large number of papers on the subject, sometimes as co-author. He also did much to improve our understanding of energy economics and explored a number of issues concerning trade and industrial structure.

When Ray (Rejtő as he then

was) arrived in Britain in 1957 in the aftermath of the suppressed Hungarian revolution of 1956, he left behind the first half of his life. In Hungary he had had ample experience of anti-Semitism and political discrimination.

After graduating from the Budapest Commercial Academy he had a number of jobs in the chemical, coal and brick industries. Most of the war years were spent in the forced labour camps or in hospital

after a debilitating injury. He and his family were very fortunate to survive the Hungarian fascist regime.

The post war years turned sour during the increasingly totalitarian climate of the Rakosi regime of the early 1950s. His career was cut short during the nationalisation of the country's industry and he was shifted to the administrative backwater of the Budapest Central Statistical Office.

The ascending phase of his professional life began in 1957, when, soon after arriving in England, he joined - on a temporary assignment - the National Institute of Economic and Social Research. He remained with the NIESR until his death, first as a senior research fellow and, after his official retirement, as a consultant. In 1986 he was appointed a governor of the institute.

Ray's gentle persistence, charm and professional competence earned him many friends among the economic forecasting community of Europe. He served as presi-

dent of the Association of 'Instituts Europeens de Conjoncture Economique, for six years and collaborated on a number of joint research projects across the Continent. He was a visiting professor of Surrey University from the mid-1970s.

He kept in touch with the economic developments of the country of his birth. From the early days of economic reform in 1968, he offered advice to a number of Hungarian economic research organisations and participated in many conferences which were held behind what was still regarded as the Iron Curtain. He did more than welcome the end of communist ideology and the return of democracy in 1989; he grasped the fresh opportunities to research the economies of Eastern Europe. Shortly before his death he completed a study on the diffusion of technology in former communist bloc, which will be published in the forthcoming issue of the NIESR Economic Review, a publication which he helped to mould from its inception.

BRYAN MARSHALL

Bryan Marshall, Irish jockey and trainer, died in Reading on October 9 aged 75. He was born in Cloughjordan, Tipperary, on February 29, 1916.

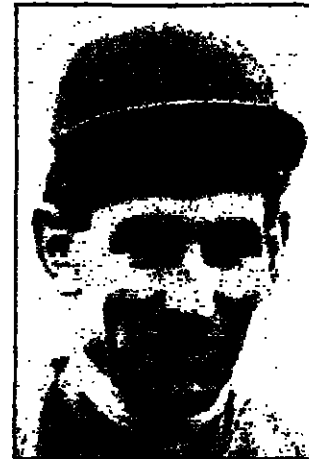
BRYAN Marshall was the most accomplished and polished steeplechase jockey of the decade following the end of the war. Having been champion jockey with 66 winners in the season of 1947/8, he won the Grand National on Early Mist in 1953, and again on Royal Tan in 1954.

Marshall, the son of an international show jumper, was apprenticed to Atty Perse, at Stockbridge in Hampshire. He rode his first winner on the flat at the age of 13 in 1929, and then spent five years with Hubert Hartigan in Ireland before moving to Penrith, where Noel Murless was assistant trainer. When Murless opened his own stable at Hambleton, in Yorkshire, Marshall went with him, and rode his governor's first jumping winner Intelligent Outlook in a hurdle race worth just £70 at Carlisle in December 1935. As well as riding and schooling the jumpers, he also drove the horse-box at that stage of his career.

Marshall joined the cavalry in January 1940 and was commissioned into the 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards the following year. In 1946 he was demobilised with the rank of Captain.

On resuming riding, Marshall obtained his first notable success on Leap Man, trained by Fulke Walwyn at Lambourn, in the Cheltenham Challenge Cup at Cheltenham's National Hunt Meeting in March 1946. That winner paved the way to his becoming stable jockey to Walwyn, for whom he won the King George VI Chase on A.G. Boley's Rowland Roy at Kempton Park in 1947. In the September of the following year Marshall performed the remarkable feat of riding at a Folkestone meeting the first five winners for Walwyn's stable - Langis Son, Loyal King, Endless, Jack Tatters and Legal Joy. All five belonged to the high betting Dorothy Paget, who could only say that she was disappointed that he was beaten into second place on her sixth runner, Loyal Monarch, in the last race.

Miss Paget was Fulke Walwyn's most important owner in those days. Unfortunately it was on her favourite horse, Lanveoc Poulinic, that Marshall rode one of his very few bad races. After jumping the last flight of hurdles well clear on Lanveoc Poulinic, who had been very heavily backed by the owner, at Sandown Park in November 1951, Marshall eased the horse with the result that he was caught close home, and beaten by half a length. He never wore Miss Paget's again, but continued to ride the horses trained by Walwyn for other owners.



were a legacy of one of them. The hallmarks of his jockeyship had been the skill with which he presented his mounts at a fence to give them every chance of jumping cleanly, and a predilection for a position on the inside rail to save ground.

Bryan Marshall trained for a while at Berkeley House, Upper Lambourn, and subsequently for Major-General Sir Cecil Blacker, Mrs R. Henriques and other owners at Wyld Court, Hampstead Norris. Although he had a number of useful horses in his stable, such as Regal Arch, he did not enjoy success comparable to that which he had in the saddle. He closed his stable in June 1973 to run a horse transport business.

PETER HEYWORTH

Joan Goldsbrough writes:

MAY I, as the one who has typed Peter Heyworth's biography of Otto Klemperer and has consequently shed many of the tears mentioned in your excellent obituary (October 4), add a short footnote. Peter was, I am sure, only too aware

that his time was running out, but he was determined to write as much of the second volume as he possibly could. We had, in fact, already started work on the final chapter, and I have no doubt that Volume Two can and will be published in due course.

Weekend anniversaries

TODAY: BIRTHS: Edward VI, reigned 1547-53; London, 1537; Ramsay MacDonald, prime minister 1924, 1929-31, 1931-35; Lloisio, Grampian, 1866; Ralph Vaughan Williams, composer, 1872; Gloucestershire, 1872.

DEATHS: Pietro della Francesca, painter, Sansepolcro, Italy, 1492; Elizabeth Fry, Quaker, prison reformer, Ramsgate, 1845; Robert Stephenson, writer, Nobel laureate 1921, Saint Cyr-sur-Loire, 1924; Tom Mix, film actor, 1940; Sonja Henie, world skating champion and film actress, 1969.

Christopher Columbus discovered the New World, landing on Guanahani (San Salvador), 1492. The Boer War began, 1899. Edith Cavell, nurse, was executed by the Germans for helping Allied prisoners to escape, Brussels, 1915.

TOMORROW: BIRTHS: Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Cork, statesman, Canterbury, 1666; Robert Stephenson, writer, Nobel laureate 1921, Saint Cyr-sur-Loire, 1924; Tom Mix, film actor, 1940; Sonja Henie, world skating champion and film actress, 1969.

Christopher Columbus discovered the New World, landing on Guanahani (San Salvador), 1492. The Boer War began, 1899. Edith Cavell, nurse, was executed by the Germans for helping Allied prisoners to escape, Brussels, 1915.

Bankruptcy brings a bargain



Father and son: Johann Steadfast and Johann Friedrich depicted by Cranach

A SWEDISH industrialist's bad fortune has provided an unexpected stroke of luck for the National Gallery, enabling it to buy at a bargain price an important 16th century painting the gallery thought it had lost at auction (Simon Tait writes).

Lucas Cranach the Elder's portrait of Johann Steadfast, Elector of Saxony, and his son Johann Friedrich the Magnanimous was sold at Christie's in July 1990 for £4.9 million. The gallery had wanted to acquire it, but the price was beyond its purchase grant.

Earlier this year, however, the buyer went bankrupt and Christie's was asked to resell the diptych for his creditors. Instead, the auctioneers approached Neil MacGregor, director of the gallery, and an arrangement was made with the creditors whereby the paintings join the collection for £4.3 million paid over three years. Christie's has waived a fee for acting as go-between.

"This has been the most marvellous piece of serendipity," Mr MacGregor said yesterday. "Cranach comes only behind Holbein and Du-

rer in the panoply of Renaissance painters, and these pictures from his early career as a portraitist complete our Cranach holding."

The pictures go on show in the new gallery of 16th century German art, which opened last week with an unexplained gap in the display. "We only knew we were going to be able to get the pictures two weeks ago, so at the last minute we can both fill a gap in the collection and a gap in the gallery," Mr MacGregor said.

Cranach was court artist to the Elector of Saxony and painted the portraits in 1509.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R.C. Balls and Miss C.F. Graham-Watson
The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of Mr and Mrs Derek Balls, of Loughton, Essex, and Charlotte, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Graham-Watson, of Aldosa, Andorra.

Mr J.D. Dewar and Miss J.P.S. Hall
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr R.J. Dewar, CMG, CBE, and Mrs Dewar, of Crief, Perthshire, and Julia, daughter of the late Mr H.S. Hall, MBE, and of Mrs A.B. Hall, of Loughton, Essex.

Mr S. Digby and Miss D.J. Norman
The engagement is announced between Simon, eldest son of Dr and Mrs L. Dillon Digby, of Dundrum, Ireland, and Deborah June, youngest daughter of the Hon Denis and Mrs Norman, of Norton, Zimbabwe.

Mr M. Jacobs and Miss T.K.M. Rainham
The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Mr and Mrs C.G. Jacobs, of Hastings, New Zealand, and Theresa-Kimberly Maree, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs T.A. Rainham, of Auckland, New Zealand.

Mr C.G. Johnston and Sefiorita C. Mejia
The engagement is announced between Colin, son of Captain and Mrs J.R.C. Johnston, of Affpuddle, Dorset, and Claudia, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs S.J. Lyon, of Bogota, Colombia.

Mr S.J. Lyon and Miss J.A. McSherry
The engagement is announced between Stephen, eldest son of Mr and Mrs B.S. Lyons, of Harrow, Middlesex, and Jacqueline, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. McSherry, of Farham, Surrey.

Mr C.R.D. Lavy and Dr V.R. Thornton
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs G.A.D. Lavy, and Vicky, daughter of the Rev C.S. and Dr Thornton, are pleased to announce that they will be married.

Mr M.E. Prud'homme and Miss H.C.J. Weedon
The engagement is announced between Michael, second son of Dr and Mrs T. Prud'homme, of Overlook Drive, Austin, Texas, United States of America, and Heather, daughter of Dr and Mrs C.J. Weedon, of Thornfield, Burton in Lonsdale, North Yorkshire.

Mr J.H. Thomson and Miss J. Timms
The engagement is announced between Jeffrey, son of Mr and Mrs P.H. Thomson, of Nassau, Bahamas, and Julie, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs L.V.J. Timms, of Horsham, West Sussex.

Marriages

Mr R.W. Griffiths and Miss B.E. Cohen
The marriage took place on Sunday, September 22, 1991, in New York, between Mr Richard Griffiths, of London, and Miss Barbara Elizabeth Cohen, of New York.

Mr H.M.G. McAlister and Miss H.P. Bewick
The marriage took place in London, on Thursday, October 10, 1991, between Mr Hugh Michael Grant McAlister, elder son of Mr and Mrs Peter McAlister, of Leicester, and Miss Hazel Pamela Bewick, daughter of Mr Michael Bewick, and Mrs Chrystal Roper, of Northumberland.

Mr C. Wood and Miss D.S. Perry
Christopher Wood and Donna Perry were married quietly at the Grand Canyon, USA, on October 2.

TELEVISION

7.25 News and weather
7.30 Ovide. Animated adventures of a duckbilled platypus (r) 7.40
Opposites Attract. Nature series for children. This week a barn
 owl hunts for food and a field mouse keeps a wary eye on a
 hovering kestrel (s)

7.50 The Jetsons. Cartoon adventures of a space age family (r) 8.15
ChuckleVision. Comedy with Paul and Barry Chuckle trying to
 mend telephones (s) 8.25 **Dungeons and Dragons.** Animated
 fantasy adventures for children (r)

9.00 Acing Live! Presented by Sarah Greene and Philip Schofield.
 Among the studio guests are actor Robert Sean Leonard who
 starred in the film *Dead Poets Society*, and singer Cathy Dennis; in
 the United States, Jaki Brambles talks to Wet Wet Wet; and
 Philip Hoadson has advice on teenage problems. Plus details of a
 competition to become the cover star of the magazine *Just 17* (s)

12.12 Weather
12.15 Grandstand introduced by Steve Rider at St Andrews. The line-up
 (subject to alteration): 12.20 Football: a preview of next week's
 European championship matches involving Wales, Scotland and
 England; 12.45, 1.05, 3.05 and 4.00 Golf: semi-final action from
 the Dunhill Cup at St Andrews. The commentators are Peter
 Alliss, Bruce Critchley, Alex Hay, Clive Clark and Mike Hughesdon;
 1.00 News; 1.45, 2.05 Show Jumping: the Horse of the Year
 show from Wembley Arena with commentary by Raymond Brooks
 Ward and Stephen Hadley; 1.55, 2.25 and 2.55 Racing from
 Ascot; 2.35 Motor Sport: the 13th and final round of the Esso
 British touring car championship from Silverstone. Murray Walker
 describes the action; 3.50 Football half-times; 4.35 Final Score

5.00 News and weather
5.10 Regional news and sport. Wales: Wales on Saturday 5.25-5.45
 Tom and Jerry Triple Bill

5.15 One to Win. Trivia quiz hosted by Andrew O'Connor in which three
 contestants strive to be the one to win a luxury holiday (s) (Ceefax)

5.45 Only Fools and Horses. Another episode from an early series of
 John Sullivan's priceless saga of the wheeler-dealing Trotter
 family. Del persuades his friend Denzil to allow him to paint and
 decorate his flat in preference to an Irish professional, Brendan.
 But Denzil's wife, having experienced Del's business propositions
 before, is reluctant to let him into the flat. Starring David Jason,
 Nicholas Lyndhurst and Leonard Pearce (r). (Ceefax)

6.15 Bruce Forsyth's Generation Game. 1.55, 2.25 and 2.55 Racing from
 Ascot; 2.35 Motor Sport: the 13th and final round of the Esso
 British touring car championship from Silverstone. Murray Walker
 describes the action; 3.50 Football half-times; 4.35 Final Score

7.15 Challenge Annika. The non-stop Miss Rice is challenged to
 organise a white wedding, including invitations, bridesmaids,
 dresses, reception and honeymoon, and renovate a 19th-century
 house in less than three days. (Ceefax)

8.05 Birds of a Feather. Earthy comedy series starring Pauline Quirke
 and Linda Robson as the sisters whose husbands are serving
 prison sentences. The decision to go to a car boot sale brings back
 jealous memories for Tracey. With Lesley Joseph as their obtrusive
 neighbour Dorian. (Ceefax) (s)



High Fashion: Twenties style with Louise Lombard (8.35pm)

8.35 The House of Eliott. Episode seven of the polished period drama
 set in London during the 1930s and following the fortunes of the
 sisters who try to make their way in the fashion business. Starring
 Stella Gonet and Louise Lombard. (Ceefax) (s)

9.30 News with Marilyn Lewis. (Ceefax) Sport and weather
9.50 Saturday Night Club. Clive James casts his acerbic eye over the
 world's more obscure television offerings. His studio guest is
 comic actor and author Stephen Fry

10.35 Horse of the Year Show. David Vine, from Wembley Arena,
 introduces the climax of the event, the Everest grand prize
 followed by the cavalcade of competitors. The commentators are
 Raymond Brooks-Ward and Stephen Hadley

11.25 Film: Operation Undercover (1975) starring Michael Moriarty and
 Yaphet Kotto, with Richard Gere in his first film role as a hippy.
 Tough police drama about the corrupt internal investigation into
 the accidental killing of an undercover policeman by a rookie cop.
 Directed by Milton Katselas

1.15am Weather

RADIO

9.00 Film: Caravan (1948, b/w) starring Stewart Granger, Anne
 Crawford, Jean Kent and Dennis Price. Overlooked Gainsborough
 melodrama about a penniless writer trying to win the daughter of
 the local squire. Directed by Arthur Crabtree

10.55 Look, Stranger. The story of Major Peter Wood's attempts to turn
 Hani Island into a self-sufficient community (r) 11.15 *Spirit of
 Aale.* The religious beliefs of the people who inhabit the far corners
 of Indonesia's widespread archipelago (r)

12.15 Film: Storm Boy (1976) starring Greg Rowe and Peter Cummins.
 Children's adventure about a young boy, living with his father on a
 remote part of the Australian coast. Directed by Henri Safran

1.45 Helms and Graessle. Lady Victoria Leatham visits Woburn Abbey,
 the home of the Marquess and Marchioness of Tavistock (r)

2.15 Wednesday East. Magazine series on Asian matters
2.45 Mahabharat. Episode 63 of the 93-part Indian epic
3.25 Film: The Lady From Shanghai (1948, b/w) starring Orson
 Welles and Rita Hayworth. Thriller with a convoluted plot about an
 Irish sailor who becomes unwittingly involved in murder when he
 accompanies a beautiful woman and her husband on a cruise. One
 critic said it needed subtitles. But director Welles comes up with
 some magic touches, including the celebrated shoot-out in the hall
 of mirrors. 4.50 *Animation News.* *Blackberry Subway Jam*

5.00 Film: Cold 45 (1950) starring Randolph Scott, Ruth Roman and
 Zachary Scott. Standard Western adventure about a gun
 salesman who vows to track down the bank robber who stole a
 pair of his prototype revolvers. Directed by Edwin L. Marin

6.00 Japanese Language and People. The fifth of a ten-part series
 puts the spotlight on Japan's education system
6.40 Late Again. Highlights from this week's editions of *The Late Show*
 (s)

7.25 Have I Got News For You? Topical comedy news quiz (r)
7.55 News with Moira Stuart. Sport and weather
8.10 Sounds of the 60s. The second selection from the BBC's rock

8.40 The Second Russian Revolution.
 The superb political history of the Soviet Union under
 Gorbachev is back for an early repeat, with the addition of new
 programmes covering events up to and including the failed August
 coup. The fresh material includes interviews with an aide who
 was with Gorbachev during the leader's house arrest. The series
 would have been impossible to make without the very changes it
 describes. Apart from Gorbachev himself, *The Second Russian
 Revolution* has contributions from almost all of the leading figures,
 and they speak with a frankness that would have been unthinkable
 ten years ago. The result is a set of vivid and illuminating narratives
 that not only make fascinating television but will be rich source
 material for future historians. Tonight's programme goes back to
 1985 and gives a blow-by-blow account of the manoeuvres behind
 Gorbachev's emergence as leader (r). (Ceefax)

9.30 Performance: Uncle Vanya.
 CHOICE: With their intimate exchanges and subtle nuances
 which can easily get lost on stage, Chekhov's plays are almost
 made for television and it is strange they do not reach the small
 screen more often. Gregory Mosher's production of *Uncle Vanya*
 continually makes the point. Instead of pulling back and giving us
 televised theatre, he gets the camera in close, picking up every
 word and gesture. It is a technique which also helps to bring out
 the Chekhovian tenderness and intimacy of the play. The play is
 very funny. The main male characters are effectively taken by
 David Warner in the title role, Ian Holm as Astrov and Ian Bannen as
 the professor, while the American actress Mary Elizabeth
 Mastrantonio makes a good stab at the bewitching Yelena. The
 production uses a new adaptation by the playwright David Mamet
 which is fluent, sometimes colloquial but always faithful. (Ceefax)

11.40 Highlights of today's semi-finals of the international team
 competition, the Dunhill Cup, from St Andrews. Ends at 12.25am



Bewitching: Mary Elizabeth Mastrantonio as Yelena (8.30pm)

RADIO

6.00 TV-am
9.25 Motormouth. Young people's entertainment magazine. This
 morning's edition includes Michael J. Fox talking to Gary Ross
 about his new film *Doc Hollywood*; Dennis Hopper performing her
 latest single; and wildlife expert Chris Packham talking about his
 new series of *Go Wild* which begins next week

11.30 The Chart Show. The Vintage Video slot features the Specials
 performing "Ghost Town" (s)

12.30 *Saint & Greavesale.* Ian John and Jimmy Greaves look forward to
 next week's European championship matches involving the home
 countries and review this week's *Rumbles* cup second round,
 second leg results

1.00 News with Nicholas Owen. Weather 1.05 LWT News and weather
1.10 Rugby World Cup. Frank Bough introduces live coverage of
 the game at Murrayfield between Scotland and Ireland (kick-off 1.30),
 with both teams boosted by big wins on Wednesday. The
 commentator is John Taylor who is joined by Gordon Brown, Nigel
 Carr and Fran Cotton. Followed by the game (kick-off 3.15) at
 Cardiff Arms Park between Wales, who had a moral-boosting win
 against Argentina on Wednesday, and Australia, who dealt the
 Welsh a crushing 63-6 defeat during the summer. The
 commentator is Bob Symonds with expert comment from Gerald
 Davies and Bill Calcutt

4.45 Results Service presented by Eton Wesley
5.00 News with Nicholas Owen. Weather 5.05 LWT News and weather
5.10 10 Sharp Pat Sharp is joined by Danni Minogue, Gary Glitter and
 England rugby captain Will Carling. Plus previews of *Motormouth '91*
 and the film *Doc Hollywood*

5.20 Greenpeace. A feature-length episode to introduce a new series of
 sun-kissed adventures of the Los Angeles county lifeguards,
 starring David Hasselhoff. In this story a mystery object crashes a
 scuba diver and then sinks a fishing vessel when it is ensnared by
 its nets. (Oracle)

6.55 Billie Jean. Cilla Black introduces another selection of love
 songs (Ceefax)

7.55 Story Lucky. The first of a new series of Yorkshire Television's
 sprightly comedy drama by Geoff McQueen, creator of *The Bill*.
 Dennis Waterman and Jan Francis star as the disparate couple
 with an unpredictable relationship. (Oracle) (s)

8.55 News with Nicholas Owen. Sport and weather

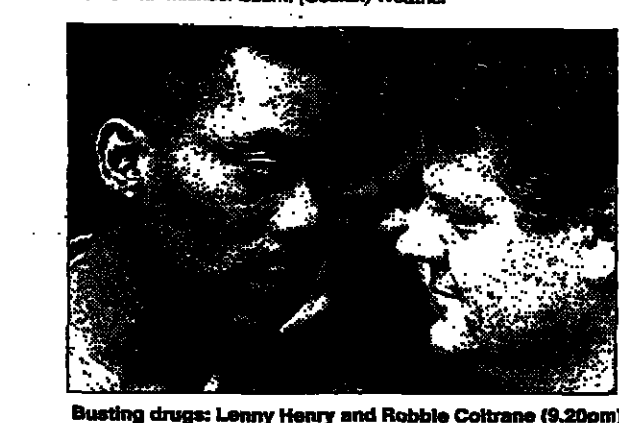


A fair cop: Mel Smith right, collars Griff Rhys Jones (8.15pm)

9.15 Film: Wit (1989).
 CHOICE: Tom Sharpe's comic novels have had a mixed fate in
 their transfer to the screen, with the BBC's *Blot on the Landscape*
 notably less successful than Channel 4's *Porterhouse Blue*. Made
 by London Weekend Television, and first shown in the cinema, *Wit*
 comes somewhere between the two. The casting of Mel Smith and
 Griff Rhys Jones gives a fair indication of what to expect. Jones
 plays the title character, a polytechnic lecturer who fantasises
 about murdering his nagging wife (Alison Steadman). Smith is the
 bumbling police inspector who becomes convinced that Wit has
 done the deed. The humour is broad and not always subtle, with
 writers Andrew Marshall (creator of the excellent BBC sitcom *Two
 Pints of Guinness*) and David Renwick lending go for the easy
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- 8.40 The Train Now Departing.** The West Highland line (r)
9.10 News and weather. 8.15 In Touch With Healing. Mike Woodbridge meets full-time healer Mgr Michael Buckley
9.30 This is the Day from Belfast. with the Faith and Light Group
10.00 See Hear! 10.30 Deutsch Direkt (r). Wales: Skilleshop 10.55 Fast Feasts. Chicken satay (r)
11.00 The Tasting Hour begins with No More Nightingales. Nursing in the 1930s. Wales (until 11.30) See You Sunday 11.30 Skilleshop. Magazine series on training and jobs (r)
12.00 The Colour Eys. The influence of colour on our lives (r)
12.30 Country File. An investigation into the true cost of nature conservation. Wales: Farming in Wales 12.55 Weather
1.00 News followed by **2.00 Record.** Home Office Minister Chris Patten is interviewed 2.00 EastEnders (r). (Coastal) (s)
3.00 Film: Dallas - The Early Years (1985) starring Larry Hagman, David Grant and Molly Hagen. For those suffering withdrawal symptoms after last week's final episode of the soap, a made-for-television "prequel" directed by Larry Elikann
5.15 Horse of the Year Show. David Vine introduces highlights
6.00 The Clothes Show. With Jeff Banks and Carolyn Franklin (s)
6.25 News with Laurie Maier. (Coastal) (s)
6.40 Songs of Praise from New Larnak (Coastal) (s)
7.15 Keeping Up Appearances. Roy Clark's comedy series starring Patricia Routledge as Hyacinth, an inveterate snob and social climber. (Coastal) (s)
7.45 News. Episode seven of the horse racing soap following the fortunes of a young trainer. (Coastal) (s)
8.35 Bread. Comedy about a wealthy Liverpool family. (Coastal) (s)
9.05 News with Michael Suarik. (Coastal) Weather



Busting drugs: Lenny Henry and Robbie Coltrane (9.20pm)

9.20 Screen One: Alive and Kicking (1991).
 ● CHOICE: In Al Hunter's meaty drama kicking refers both to football and drug addiction. The two strands come together as Steve (played by Lenny Henry) suggests forming a football team to help fellow addicts kick the habit. Steve is also a dealer, which involves him in gang warfare and leads to separation from his wife and new baby. Enter Liam Kane (Robbie Coltrane), former gangster turned drug therapist, who uses his unorthodox approach to set Steve on the straight and narrow. The casting of the two comedians in the leading roles works a treat as Henry and Coltrane make Hunter's script for the last drop of dark humour. Hunter's sense of structure is not as assured as his dialogue and the place pursues a choppy narrative path with too many loose ends. But whenever Henry and Coltrane share the screen, the sparks fly and there is an excellent performance from Annabelle Apsion as Henry's sad spouse. (Coastal) (s)
 ● CHOICE: The moral dilemmas series starts a new season by looking at people driven by conscience to take a public stand against their employers for what they see as unacceptable conduct. Three such whistle blowers are featured, with a fourth, Clive Ponting, recalled on film. Colin Jewell, an oil engineer, twice went public to criticise the standard of safety on North Sea oil rigs. His reward was to be left without a job. Robin Robinson is a Quaker and former civil servant in the Cabinet Office who spoke out on government secrecy. The third example is a nurse concerned for the care of mental patients because of health service cuts. Lord Armstrong, former head of the Civil Service, says dismissively that whistle blowers are often lonely people "who got locked into a crusading spirit and almost hug martyrdom". A moral philosopher offers a more measured and sympathetic view. Northern Ireland: God Knows 11.25 Heat of the Matter

11.30 Golf. Highlights of today's final of the Dunhill Cup from St Andrews
12.00 Japanese - Language and People. Their education system (r)
12.30 Japanese Mahabharat. Episode 67 (r). Northern Ireland: Golf 1.00-1.40 Mahabharat 1.10 Weather

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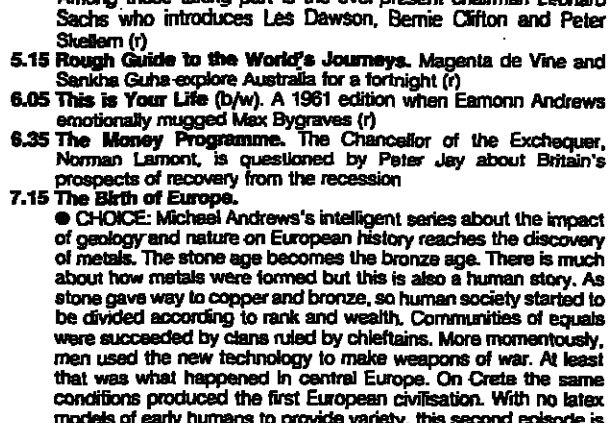
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DEC 2

- 7.25 But First This** on 2 beginning with Tales of a Wise King and the Devil. Animated tale 7.30 Hello Spenser Puppets (r) 7.55 Playdays (r) 8.15 Rites. Simon Preece and Caitlin Eassey recycle household junk into something useful (r) 8.30 Babar. Animated version of the classic children's story about an elephant 8.55 The Little Green Planet Show. The second of a six-part children's science series (r) (s) 9.10 Blood and Honey. Stories from the Old Testament told by Tony Robinson (s) 9.30 Defenders of the Earth. Cartoon adventures (r). (Coastal) 9.50 Blue Peter. (Coastal) (r) 10.40 The Boy From America. Episode two of the short story science fiction series 11.10 Boxpops. Views on war and peace from, among others, Kevin Tuohy (Rik Mayall), Culture Club and Youth CND 11.50 The O-Zone. Pop music magazine (s)
12.00 Film: Once Upon a Texas Train (1988) starring Willie Nelson, Richard Widmark and Angie Dickinson. A lighthearted TV western about an old lag, released after 20 years in prison, who still thinks he is a great outlaw and decides to rob the Texas railroad. Directed by Burt Kennedy. (Coastal)
1.30 Film 91 with Barry Norman. Includes reviews of *Drop Dead Fred* and *Scandal* and an interview with Kenneth Branagh about his new film *Dead Again* (r)
2.00 Golf. Live coverage of the final of the Dunhill Cup, the international team competition, introduced by Steve Rider from St Andrews. The commentators are Peter Alliss, Bruce Critchley, Alex Hay, Clive Clark and Mike Hughesdon
4.25 The Good Old Days. A celebration of old time music hall from the late Variety Theatre, Leeds, being shown in tribute to the late Barney Coleher, producer of the show for more than 20 years. Among those taking part is the ever-present chairman Leonard Sachs who introduces Les Dawson, Bernie Clifton and Peter Shelton (r)
5.15 Rough Guide to the World's Journeys. Magenta de Vine and Sanika Gube explore Australia for a fortnight (r)
6.05 This is Your Life (b/w). A 1951 edition when Eamonn Andrews emotionally ruggled Max Bygraves (r)
6.35 The Money Programme. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, is questioned by Peter Jay about the Treasury's prospects of recovery from the recession
7.15 The Birth of Europe.
 ● CHOICE: Michael Andrews's intelligent series about the impact of geology and nature on European history reaches the discovery of metals. The stone age becomes the bronze age. There is much about how metals were formed but this is also a human story. As stone gave way to copper and bronze, so human society started to be divided according to rank and wealth. Communities of equals were succeeded by class ruled by chiefs. More money meant more men used the new technology to make weapons of war. At least that was what happened in central Europe. On Crete the same conditions produced the first European civilisation. With no latex models of early humans to provide variety, this second episode is visually less diverting than the first. But the commentary is clear and informative and Andrews's approach provides a useful corrective to history as a tale of kings and generals. (Coastal) (s)
8.10 Madness: Out of Sight. In the second programme of his five-part series Dr Jonathan Miller traces the rise and fall of the asylum. (Coastal)
9.10 The Complete Citizen Kane (1941, b/w) starring Orson Welles. Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness* and *Acute Obsession*. Despite what Channel 4's *Jazz* strand said last week this is one of the cinema's supreme achievements, all the more remarkable as Welles, its star, co-writer and director was only 25 and had not made a feature film before. With a dazzling and innovative use of camera technique the film unravels in flashback the story of a newspaper tycoon, loosely based on William Randolph Hearst. Ends at 12.40am



Press conference: Orson Welles as the paper tiger (10.40pm)

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10.

BUSINESS

SATURDAY OCTOBER 12 1991

● BUSINESS AND FINANCE 21-24
● WEEKEND MONEY 25-34
● SPORT 35-40

WEEKEND
MONEY

Back home

Yesterday was a day for missing conferences. Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, missed the Conservative party conference celebrations of the latest fall in the rate of inflation from 4.7 to 4.1 per cent. He was on a plane to Bangkok, where leading finance ministers are meeting to talk about aid to the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, the Soviet delegation was not in the Thai capital, but back in Moscow hammering out the details of economic union between the constituent republics. Page 23



John Vallance, BT chairman, is used to dealing in big numbers. The number he was handling yesterday, 16,000, was of jobs to go over 18 months, bringing a gloomy end to a depressing week on the jobs front. Page 22

Home help

The Halifax will refund some of the initial cost of buying a house by repaying part of the mortgage indemnity premium if borrowers move within five years. Page 29

Bonus fears

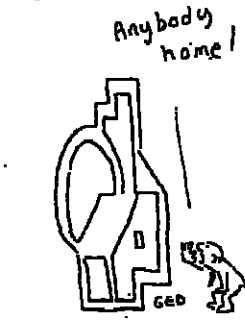
Hundreds of Scottish Mutual policyholders are in danger of missing out on a bonus worth thousands of pounds, which is due to be paid next year. Page 26

Estates survey

Most people inherit estates below the threshold for inheritance tax, a survey finds. This is still likely to be the case in 2025. Page 27

Letters

Page 32



The chief executive of Nationwide Building Society, invites customers wishing to make complaints to write to him personally. A reader calls for ordinary savers and borrowers to be represented on the Nationwide board.

Clearer picture

Independent Television Commissioners are at last to decide which television companies will win the regional franchises. Wednesday is the big day. Page 22

Sad redundancy

Sir John Cuckney, chairman of 3i, the venture capital group, described a fellow director's departure as "not a resignation but a sad, senior redundancy". Page 22

Fox's tale

An internal review carried out at the London Fox futures market shows a series of cash payments to artificially lift trading. Page 23



Deborah Germain and her husband, Neil, who took out a fixed-rate £61,000 mortgage 18 months ago, now face a £4,600 penalty if they transfer to a different lender to take advantage of a cheaper offer. Page 27

Gains reduced

Eight cuts in the bank base rates in the past year have reduced gains for building society savers by up to 25 per cent. Unit trusts offer an alternative. Page 30

Peps push

The possibility that a Labour government may abolish personal equity plans is being used to urge more investors to take out a Pep before the general election. Page 29

European trusts

Fidelity has launched the first in a series of new investment trusts. Investment will focus on stocks in continental Europe. Page 29

Secret payouts

Banks secretly compensate thousands of people a year for disputed cash dispenser withdrawals, even although they will never admit publicly that such phantom withdrawals exist. They say the payments are to keep the goodwill of customers. Many more customers, however, are refused these payments and feel they are being treated like thieves. Page 25

WEEK ENDING

Matthew Bond

Links in the chain gang

Malcolm Rifkind is a man familiar with adversity. As a Conservative in Scotland, he has to be. But even he must be alarmed by the storm that has blown up in the wake of the Western Samoan-like encounter with Michael Heseltine that apparently convinced him to link the leafy boulevards of Paris with the definitely unleafy London suburb of Stratford-upon-Ava.

The criticism in particular centres on the transport secretary's suggestion that the £4 billion needed to build the high-speed rail link to the Channel tunnel should be provided by the private sector. Given that two years of recession has left the private sector distinctly short of spare billions, Mr Rifkind is clearly an optimist.

Those inclined to call him something rather less polite had been provided with ample ammunition two days earlier by Eurotunnel, the problem-ridden pioneer of private sector infrastructure development. Perhaps anticipating the body blow the transport secretary was poised to deliver to his beloved Channel tunnel,



Sir Alastair Morton painted a black picture of delays, cost over-runs and postponed dividends.

But *Week Ending* believes there is an alternative solution to the problem of private sector involvement. After all, it was not very many years ago that the punishment for a wide range of misdemeanours was a prolonged, often very prolonged, period of solitary confinement under a burning sun as a member of a chain gang. So, given this government's continuing enthusiasm for self-regulation, anyone linked to the merest whiff of financial scandal could be immediately dispatched for a character-improving, subsidy-busting period of pickaxe work on the Rainham Marshes.

By providing brains as well as brawn, the rail link might actually get finished. Particularly useful would be Mark Blundell, who this week departed as chief executive of the London Futures and Options Exchange. Part of the rail link's viability depends on selling property at enhanced values, so experience of property trading could win early parole.

Infrastructure projects such as railways need investors able to take the long-term view. At this, of course, there are none better than the Japanese. Although there are no candidates for the chain gang from Norman's London office, a number of their colleagues in Tokyo could be in for a short, sharp, six-week transfer to Kent. How much of a shock this would prove, however, is debatable as all those involved are known to be railway enthusiasts.

A sure way to speed up work would be to sentence Lord Young — fresh from this week's mauling in absentia in the European Court — to an indefinite stretch, making his release conditional on him somehow finding the government funds to make the project pay.

But of course, in a party conference week that saw Chancellor Lamont admit that all governments make mistakes, it would be no surprise to see the rear of the chain gang brought up by the muscular figure of "lifer" Lawson, muttering that if base rates had stayed at 7.5 per cent a high-speed link to John O'Groats would have been viable. Now, where's that whip?

BUSINESS PROFILE: Lord Weinstock

Electric lord on a short fuse

The head of GEC has a reputation

for being tough, mean and rude.

Carol Leonard discovers the reality

Every morning after breakfast, Lord Weinstock of Bowden, managing director of The General Electric Company and one of Britain's longest-serving captains of industry, shuts himself in his dressing room, puts on an operatic compact disc and turns up the volume so high that it could be a live performance.

As he listens, he will sporadically wave either his toothbrush or razor in the air, conducting. If it is an emotional piece, tears will stream down his face. His choice of opera will vary with his mood. For the past week he has been listening to *William Tell*. "It's a very beautiful opera, all about hunting," says Lord Weinstock. "You hear the hunting horn over and over again."

He laughs at any analogy drawn between this renewed interest in hunting horns and the steely eye he is known to have been keeping on British Aerospace, one of GEC's main customers. "We don't deal in companies," he says. "We are in electrical and electronic engineering, and looking to increase our efficiency. I don't approve of raising money to plunder other companies. If, by buying a company, we could increase our efficiency, that would be different."

He disapproves of the very concept of a conglomerate. "Eventually they all fall to bits. His ambition is to create a business 'that will last forever'."

Lord Weinstock, aged 67, is known for his outspoken, often unfashionable opinions, for his dislike, verging on distrust, of both politicians and the City. "I am not a City man," he says. "We have never issued shares, we have never had to borrow. Reluctantly, he elaborates. "It is not a place where I feel fulfilled and I don't actually like it. The counters are passed around ever faster without any real asset being created."

He questions the method by which the City determines the level of share prices. GEC's share price performance has long been disappointing and the Weinstock family does, after all, speak for about 40 million — worth almost £75 million. "They are looking for hype when they should be looking for solidity," he says. "I always do what is in the company's best interest and the share price, if it is rational, ought to follow, but it does not."

The City, in return, is not too keen on Lord Weinstock. They are, after all, complete opposites. He is seen as being unadventurous, cautious to the point of being boring. He is criticised for sitting on a vast cash mountain — now estimated to be in the region of £700 million — when they would rather he had been buying companies. They complain that he dislikes spending money on stockbroking or merchant banking fees, that his Stanhope Gate offices, off London's Park Lane, have not been redecorated

for 20 years, that he loves to complain — he calls it his Jewish sense of humour — and that he is notoriously litigious. They will tell you he is a ruthlessly tough manager and that he can be extremely rude. He avoids publicity and has consequently become a mysterious figure.

Sara Morrison, the former vice chairman of the Conservative party and a director of GEC for 13 years, says that Lord Weinstock is oblivious to this. "We tell him that he has a carrying voice, that he will talk to some fellow and think he has patted him, but that that poor fellow thinks he has just left his entrails hanging from the ceiling."

Lord Weinstock protests loudly that none of this is true. "I keep hearing that people are afraid of me," says Lord Weinstock. "But I don't understand that at all. They obviously don't know me. No, I can't describe myself. All I know is that I am very different from the image everyone seems to have."

He has a short fuse but is sufficiently controlled that he rarely loses his temper. He is more likely to vent irritation with a cutting remark, takes his business responsibilities seriously — GEC employs 167,000 people, more, in fact, than the British Army — and talks about his "corporate family" with obvious affection. He admits that he does get emotional about the business — "A very great part of my life has been spent in this business" — that he is still impatient but that with old age he is "less intolerant than I used to be". He avoids publicity because he is shy. "I'm not very good at talking about myself," he says. Then he alters "shy" to "introverted". "Introverted is different," he explains. "It implies self-doubt."

He remembers feeling pleased when the Labour party won the election in 1945 — "I felt we had to have a welfare state, I believed in the idea of a health service, I did not believe in poverty" — and he is now "ambivalent" about politics. His political allegiance, he says, is decided by which ever party offers the best future for his business. He would always put the business before personal needs. He gives large sums to charity, always anonymously, and Mrs Morrison reveals that a former school teacher, who was the first person to spot that the young Weinstock might have potential, was regularly the recipient of gifts from Lord Weinstock. He never forgets people who have been kind.

GEC's offices have been redecorated. What they lack is any hint of glamour. Lord Weinstock admits that he is mean — "but only with company money. The company's money belongs to the shareholders and we have no right to spend it in a way that is not remunerative to the shareholders."

With his own money, he is anything but mean. He has a flat



Proud provider: Lord Weinstock and his wife, Netta, at home in London's Grosvenor Square

in Belgravia, a Georgian house in Wiltshire and a stud farm in Ireland, accommodating 50 mares, 60 horses and 30 foals. He excuses his passion for horse racing by describing it as the ultimate form of competition. As a young man he used to spend his months salary within three days. "I like good things," he says. "I would rather have nothing at all than have something second rate."

He wears a Hermes tie but says that he has never been drunk. He is a man of moderation. "I decided long ago that I didn't want to make money, I wanted to make things," he says. He is, however, defensive about any suggestion that he married into money, even though his wife, Netta, is Sir Michael Sobell's daughter. "My family were provided for by me, not by him. It is clearly a sore point. Lord Weinstock is a proud man. He has two children, Susan, aged 36, and Simon, aged 39. GEC's commercial director, Lord Weinstock denies that he would like Simon to inherit his job. "It simply is not true."

Although not a religious man he does adhere to certain Jewish traditions — "merely out of respect to my parents. The things they would have had me do, maybe it is my way of maintaining some form of connection with them". Those parents, both Polish immigrants — his father was a master cutter for a West End tailor — were dead by the time Lord Weinstock was nine years old. He was brought up in Stoke Newington by his five older

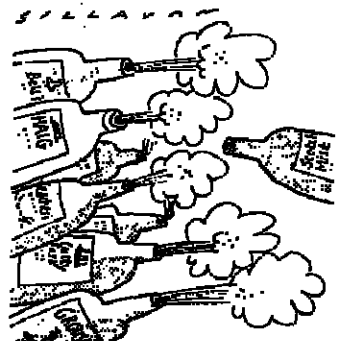
brothers, all more than 17 years his senior. It was a happy and far from poverty stricken childhood.

The fact that he had no sisters perhaps explains what he calls a wariness of women. "I am most comfortable with men, I find men more logical," he says. "The relationship between women and the continuity of the race has always made me slightly afraid of them — even if afraid is not quite the right word."

It is an unexpected sentiment from such a daunting man, even if he is only daunting because of his intellectual ability. It is more surprising than the vision of him crying as he listens to Verdi's *Requiem*. I ask him why he is always so controlled, except in the privacy of his dressing room, where even his own family leaves him alone, and he replies that if he were not, he would be more vulnerable. A curious response from a man cushioned from the harsher realities of life, from every day insecurities, by more than 30 years of success. "The more of you which is seen to be in accordance with this mythical idea people have of you, the more vulnerable you are," I question his rationale. "Because you are just like everybody else," he replies. "I really do not want people to see me like that." Has this arch realist, this self-proclaimed, coldly logical thinker, based his life on a false personal image then? He thinks carefully for a minute. "If you are sensitive enough you will develop a hard shell. As a means of protection. You get in first."

A battle fought in the wrong spirit

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT



MILK whey alcohol must be less nauseating than it sounds. A winery in Nelson, New Zealand, has run afoul of the Scotch whisky industry by selling such a potent called Goulter's Scotch Mist.

Don Allen, the managing director of the Redwood Cellars winery, has received court papers from representatives of Scotch producers alleging unfair trading and seeking an injunction to take the product off the shelves.

"They have come on very heavy, but I don't see how anyone could be misled into thinking our product was Scotch whisky," Mr Allen said. And he has altered the labels of his product to make it plain it is not.

The guardians of Scotch whisky's reputation are not so easily satisfied, however. The Scotch Whisky Association robustly declared: "A product can only be called Scotch if it is made in

Scotland using malted barley and is matured in Scotland for a minimum of three years."

Perhaps the SWA has reason to be concerned. Mr Allen had declared on his product: "It looks like, it tastes like, but it isn't." But he may have become an unwitting pawn in the centuries-old rivalry between the British and the French. If he could make milk whey alcohol taste like cognac, the lawsuit would vanish.

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G7 close to agreeing outline of rescue plan for Soviet Union

FROM ANATOLE KALETSKY IN BANGKOK

THE outlines of a financial rescue package for the Soviet Union seemed close to agreement yesterday, despite a further postponement of formal discussions about the Soviet economy among the finance ministers of the Group of Seven leading industrial countries.

American officials were indicating in Bangkok, where the G7 began a two-day meeting, that a consensus had emerged about the need for "some alleviation" of the Soviet debt burden. Sharp disagreements remained, however, especially between Germany and America, about the

mechanism for giving the Soviets help. This issue was expected to come to a head this evening, with the belated arrival of the Soviet delegation. Before that, the G7 will debate the Soviets' plight among themselves this afternoon, after completing their review of the world economy and foreign exchange markets.

In yesterday's session, the G7 were said to have generally agreed on the upbeat world economic forecasts presented by the International Monetary Fund last week. There were also indications that the G7 communiqué, to be issued today, would express satisfaction with recent movements in the foreign

exchanges, but would stop short of specifically endorsing the recent sharp rise of the Japanese yen.

On the Soviet Union, there are three big questions outstanding, according to officials in Bangkok: how much financial relief will the Soviet Union require in the short term to avert any delays in repayment of government guaranteed debts? How can such relief be organised, given the political chaos in the Soviet Union and the country's non-membership of the IMF? And how should the burden of assistance be shared among the G7 and other industrialised countries? On each of these questions, significant

differences remain to be ironed out in today's discussions and officials say that these may prevent an official announcement being agreed in Bangkok. According to American sources, the Soviet Union may need \$5 billion of further assistance in addition to the \$7.5 billion worth of food aid already pledged.

British officials say, however, that all estimates of the Soviet Union's needs are speculative unless a clearer indication emerges from the Soviet delegation. Private bankers in Bangkok say that the Soviet Union may actually enjoy a current account surplus in the months ahead because of sharp cuts in its

imports. But they concede that a severe liquidity problem may still arise because of the need to repay principal, as well as interest, on short term loans.

Because the Soviet Union's immediate situation is due to principal, rather than interest obligations, America and Japan are arguing that a short-term solution would be for creditors to roll over loans coming due. Germany is unhappy with this approach, however, since it accounts for more than half of the total short-term lending to the Soviet Union. If the existing loans were simply rolled over, Germany would continue to bear a disproportionate share of the

Soviet support. The alternative of offering the Soviet Union some kind of special financing or bridging loans, seems to present even greater problems. Given the present turmoil in the Soviet Union, a G7 loan would be "a bridge to nowhere" and would violate Central Bank and Treasury laws in America and several other countries, officials say.

The G7 is likely to agree that trying to maintain a single currency would offer the Soviet Union the best hope of reforming its economy, but only if full responsibility for monetary and fiscal policy was delegated to the central government.

Rate 'on target for 4% by year-end'

UK inflation falls to beat European average at 4.1%

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

NORMAN Lamont, the Chancellor, confidently predicted a further drop in inflation after government figures showed the annual rate slowing to 4.1 per cent in September, its lowest since April 1988.

Treasury officials, attending the Group of Seven meeting in Bangkok with the Chancellor, emphasised that October's inflation was bound to be lower than September's because of changes in petrol prices and mortgage rates last year. Beyond that, there was every chance that the improvement in underlying inflation would continue into next year.

The fall in the headline rate of the retail price index from 4.7 per cent in August continued the steady deceleration from last autumn's 10.9 per cent peak. It was warmly received at the Conservative party conference.

In the City, economists expressed disappointment at the data, which were slightly worse than expected, with core inflation worryingly stubborn.

David Mellor, chief secretary to the Treasury, said in Blackpool the figures showed the government was on target to achieve average annual inflation of 4 per cent by the end of the year. He welcomed the return of British inflation to below the 4.9 per cent European Community average for the first time in five years.

Given further mortgage rate cuts and other price falls in the pipeline, forecasters expect annual inflation to come down to about 3.5 per cent this month, almost certainly achieving sub-German levels.

In September, the RPI rose 0.4 per cent to 134.6, reflecting

higher prices for clothing and household goods as summer sales ended. Prices for leisure services, such as the theatre and football matches, also rose. But a drop of 5.5 per cent in seasonal food prices, the biggest since 1962, mainly due to potato prices, limited the month-on-month increase.

The annual figure was distorted by the effect of high, pre-Gulf war oil prices falling out of the year-on-year comparison, as well as by mortgage rate changes and the poll tax. Housing costs fell 0.1 per cent in September for an annual decline of 8.8 per cent, the biggest drop since records began in 1947.

But despite falling inflation, the scope for cutting interest rates is limited. After political jitters this week, prompting Bank of England intervention, the foreign exchange market began to take a more favourable view of the pound.

Sterling strengthened within the exchange-rate mechanism, climbing above the French franc. At the London close, the pound was nearly half a penny higher at DM2.9111 and 30 points up at \$1.7185.

The government's preferred measure of underlying inflation, which excludes mortgage interest payments, fell from an annual 6.2 per cent in August to 5.7 per cent in September, its lowest since April 1989.

More rigorous measures of core inflation pointed to little change, however.

Robin Marshall, chief economist at Chase Investment Bank, estimated that the RPI, excluding oil prices, food and mortgage interest payments, ticked up to an annual 6.5 per cent in September from 6.4 per cent in August.

Gwyn Hache, economist at James Capel, said his core index pointed to annual inflation stuck at 5.8 per cent and remaining around that level until January.

Economists were surprised by the strength of most of the components of the RPI, given the weakness of the economy.

Chris Dillow, an economist at Nomura Research, said: "The idea that we've got inflation licked is a myth." The real test would come as the economy recovers. He foresees the RPI climbing back to an annual 4.2 per cent in December.

American retail sales rebounded 0.7 per cent last month, according to official figures published yesterday, suggesting that consumers might be starting to shed some caution about the recovery. Wholesale prices rose just 0.1 per cent in September, restrained by a further decline in food prices.

Martin Fitzwater, White House spokesman, hailed the latest price data as "extraordinarily good news" for the economy, as they pointed to inflation falling and interest rates staying low.

The administration has become increasingly concerned about the fragility of the recovery and has used every opportunity in recent weeks to try to talk up the economy.

The retail sales figures contrasted with the gloomy survey issued by America's leading retailers on Thursday, which reported generally anemic sales in September. Many reported activity little changed or even below the level of a year ago, when business dried up because of the invasion of Kuwait.



Concrete evidence: John Parry believes the drop in the building's value is permanent

Hammerson plans to make £90m writedown

By MATTHEW BOND

HAMMERSON, Britain's third largest property company, has said that it intends to make a £90 million year-end provision against an office block it has built in New York.

The warning accompanied interim results for the half year to end-June and overshadowed a 7 per cent fall in pre-tax profits to £31.2 million and a maintained interim dividend of 3.5p.

The planned writedown is one of the biggest the property market has seen in recent times. The 590,000 sq ft building on Fifth Avenue was completed earlier this year at a total cost of \$200 million. But unless there is a miraculous recovery in the New York office market, the company plans to cut the building's book value by \$150 million to just \$50 million.

John Parry, managing director, said a small provision against the building had been taken last year through reserves in the belief that the drop in value was temporary. "But we now take the view that it is permanent."

Tempos, page 22

EC intervened over Rolls

FROM TOM WALKER IN BRUSSELS

FRANS Andriessen, EC external relations commissioner, intervened on behalf of Rolls-Royce in negotiations with Japan to try to pressure All Nippon Airways into buying Trent engines for its Boeing 777 fleet.

A commission source said Mr Andriessen made it "quite clear" to Tokyo that in view of the Community's £1.05 billion trade deficit with Japan, ANA's choice of Rolls-Royce could significantly help economic and political relations between the two trade partners.

The source said: "We tried to explain that if [a Rolls-Royce order] would fit happily into a new relationship. We talked about the deficit of payments, and the opening of markets, but in the end, it was

not a purely political decision. Other factors were obviously taken into account."

One of these was British Airways' decision not to buy the upgraded Merlin 800 for its Boeing 777s, which put ANA off the British-made engine. The ANA contract would have been worth £409 million, and its loss has been partially responsible for Rolls-Royce shedding 6,000 workers.

The source said details of the plea had not been made public before because intervening on behalf of one company is such a sensitive matter.

At the European parliament in Strasbourg this week, aero-industry lobbyists said many parliamentarians feel the commission is not doing enough to help Europe's main engine

makers, which face a tricky future in the face of declining output of the world's main aircraft makers.

The 777 is the only new long-haul plane to be made by Boeing this decade, and with ANA and BA turning to American manufacturers, the future for Rolls-Royce and SNECMA of France, the EC's main jet engine makers, looks bleak in this sector.

Some MEPs suggest that Rolls-Royce may have to further its links with BMW, with whom it has a joint engine-making operation. The two companies are considering setting up a plant that would create 6,000 jobs outside Berlin, a controversial move given Rolls-Royce's domestic cutbacks.

Fox review shows cash payments

By ANGELA MACKAY

THE findings of an internal review at The Futures & Options Exchange (Fox) has uncovered a series of cash payments to members, as well as widespread incentives and indemnities, could result in a test case to consider the legality of what many consider usual market practices.

At the least, the report's conclusions will force a shake-up at Fox and the issuance of several reforms, including a new set of guidelines on market practice.

Phillip Thorpe, Fox's new chief executive, and David Hardy and Pat Elmer, two independent directors, formed a committee one week ago to report on alleged irregularities at the exchange, mostly connected to the new property futures contract that was suspended on Wednesday. Their findings were put to an emergency board meeting yesterday.



Thorpe taking action

Mr Thorpe said the final report would be submitted to the Securities and Investments Board next week. SIB, in turn, will pass the document on to the DTI, which is the only body empowered to bring criminal proceedings under section 47(2) of the Financial Services

Act which refers to conduct creating a misleading impression of a market.

In a letter sent to members yesterday, Mr Thorpe revealed that cash payments of £228,000 had been paid to certain members. Payments totalling about £168,055, plus VAT, were made to one member in respect of trades undertaken in the property contract market. These trades were undertaken with the guidance of Mark Blundell, Fox's former chief executive. Mr Blundell resigned last Saturday along with Saxon Tate, the exchange's chairman.

A further £25,000 payment was paid to a member as a consultancy fee to promote the property contract and several "dummy" trades or crossings were made "with the encouragement of the exchange".

In the little traded rice futures market, payments of £10,000, plus VAT, were made

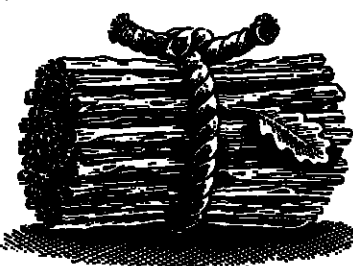
to two members as incentives. On the metal futures index, members received levy rebates or incentives totalling £21,000, subject to a minimum volume being achieved.

Brokers trading rubber and arabica coffee were given levy "holidays" and, in rubber, some members received discounted rates on FAST, the screen trading system.

It is unlikely that SIB will exercise its powers to deregulate the exchange as long as management, compliance and accounting reforms are instituted. This has been ensured by Mr Thorpe's secondment to Fox from the Securities and Futures Association.

Fox did not identify which members had been given cash payments but one member, Stoden (UK), said that while it had not received any cash, it, like all members, had taken advantage of levy holidays on clearing fees.

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TT 12/10/91

By NEIL BENNETT

Last month, Liberty and UAP consolidated their controlling stake in Sun Life into a new joint venture company. Liberty now wants to develop its relationship with UAP on the continent.

A COHEN, the metal ingot maker, blames weakness in the secondary aluminium industry for a setback in pre-tax profits from £1.29 million to £555,000 in the six months to end-June. Turnover was £41.2 million (£46.6 million) and the interim dividend is held at 6.6p a share. Cohen suggests there could be a modest recovery in the second half.

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<p>Call options were taken out on: 11/10/91 Apple TV Group, ASDA Group, Aspin Corinn, Active Petroleum, Conroy Petroleum, HIV Group, A Lee, Leg Group, Medvco, Protecs Int, Fastems Group, Thames TV, Toplook, TV-am, Yorkshire TV.</p> <p>Peter Brand Webster, Charles McClean, Thelma Paine & Co. Ltd, Lord Paine, Barclay & Co. Ltd.</p>			

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Lautro sets inadequate standards

Five years after the Financial Services Act came into operation, insurance salesmen may have to demonstrate that they know a bit about the policies they sell. The Life Assurance and Unit Trust Regulatory Organisation (Lautro) this week published its proposals on training and competence, which should be in place by 1993.

The policy-buying public might have expected a little more, a little sooner. Last year, the McDonald report concluded that competence in the industry was fragmented and inconsistent. This is not surprising as there are no minimum training standards.

Now Lautro has put its mind to coming up with some standards. Companies will have to ensure that the training, in terms of both knowledge and skills, of company representatives is properly organised from 1993. These training arrangements will be vetted by the regulator.

Once again, the recommendations fall short of examinations set by outside bodies for sales-

men. Minimum standards of knowledge could be certified by such tests. Salesmen could also be required to go through their sales routine for examiners. It is a missed opportunity.

Insurance groups vary widely in their training and will, no doubt, continue to do so. Lautro says that some companies will have little to do to meet the common threshold standard of competence.

Others will have to spend a lot of time and money because their current training is virtually non-existent or ignores training once the salesman has completed a 48-hour induction course.

It does not matter to some firms that the sales staff are unclear about the different tax regimes of a personal equity plan and an investment bond, so long as they know which one pays most commission or is part of



COMMENT

LINDSAY COOK
WEEKEND MONEY EDITOR

this month's special promotion. Even when the common threshold is imposed on new recruits the different philosophies of companies may still be more important.

One respected and long-established insurance company with a large direct sales force tells of a salesman it had to let go. He was doing a lot of business for the company but was rather too forceful when completing a deal. The company felt he was not suited to investment selling and told him so. A call soon came from a rival company asking why

the salesman had been let go. His hard-sell tactics were detailed and the rival company took him on and asked if there were any more like him.

The skills and knowledge of existing staff will have to be formally assessed before they are allowed to practise, once the new training requirements come into force.

However, the assessment will be carried out by staff from the same company, whose competence will, in turn, have been judged by colleagues.

Most customers would be

horrified at how little training the so-called investment expert who advises them on pensions or endowment mortgages actually has. If serious standards are not to be set for salesmen, investors will have to do more to educate themselves before they invest. It may mean more awkward questions for salesmen, which can be no bad thing.

A blessing

Nationwide savers have good reason to thank the Rev Vivian Singh. He proposed that the building society should inform existing savers when introducing new accounts and allow them to take immediate advantage of better savings rates.

His motion attracted the postal votes of almost 90,000 members

despite the society pointing out to members that the resolution would not be binding on the board. However, the society swung the vote with proxies.

While the society's rules have not been changed, its practices have. When three new accounts were launched this month, the society told savers in existing accounts that they could get a better rate. The Nationwide has also opened a freephone line (0800 400417), which can be used at any time for information on interest rates.

Now Mr Singh would like to have a more lasting influence on the running of his society and is seeking the backing of 50 society members who have each had £100 invested for two years.

Mr Singh will know that it is not easy to get elected, although Nationwide members made history when they first elected Sheila Heywood to the board. She was not a candidate of the board. This year, she received 157,000 votes more than Tim Melville-Ross, the chief executive.

Banks secretly reimburse phantom cash payouts

By LINDSAY COOK
MONEY EDITOR

BANKS secretly compensate thousands of customers every year for disputed cash dispenser withdrawals. Many thousands more are refused any payment and are made to feel that they, their families, or work colleagues are thieves.

The banks have never admitted publicly that phantom withdrawals can happen. They say the payments are to keep the goodwill of customers. The nearest a financial institution came to admitting the possibility that customers were not mistaken was in January, when the Clydesdale Bank said an engineer was being investigated for unauthorised withdrawals from cash machines.

Laurence Shurman, the banking ombudsman, will report next month that the number of complaints about cash dispensers increased substantially in the year to the end of September. It has on several occasions found for the customer when the bank has been unable to produce a satisfactory audit trail or computer records.

The Consumers' Association plans a campaign of court cases against banks and building societies that refuse to compensate customers for disputed withdrawals. It wants the courts to test the infallibility of the machines. Last month, it backed a case involving a customer who disputed £570 of withdrawals from his Bank of Scotland account. The bank settled out of court without admitting the fallibility of its cash dispensers.

On Tuesday, representatives of the banks met Kenneth Baker, the home secretary, to discuss plastic card fraud and ways of increasing security. The banking ombudsman favours the introduction of cards and machines that use a thumb print for identification instead of a number. It and the Consumers' Association also back the use of cameras to record cash dispenser withdrawals.

Jean Eaglesham, senior researcher at the Consumers' Association, said: "A lot of bank customers are certain they have not made withdrawals and that their card was secure. The bank puts immediate members of the family in the dock. It can be very unpleasant. It is not enough to make discretionary payments. We would like the situation to change so that with any disputed transaction the burden of the proof is with the bank."

When the banking code comes into force, next year, the onus should be on banks



NICK MALAND

to prove the negligence of customers or compensate them. Some banks are already anticipating this regime to some extent.

Lloyds Bank says it makes thousands of ex gratia payments a year to customers who dispute cash dispenser withdrawals. "We do give established customers the benefit of the doubt once," said the bank. Although, the bank does expect the customers to report the disputed withdrawal to the police before a payment is made.

Barclays, the largest of the big four banks, said 5,000 disputes about plastic cards could not be resolved by branches last year. It had 151 million automated teller transactions in 1990. "We do make ex gratia payments at the manager's discretion," the bank said.

When the customer of any bank disputes a withdrawal, the bank first of all finds out the time and place of the transaction. Often that is sufficient to remind the customers of withdrawals they have genuinely forgotten. The vast majority of disputed withdrawals involve machines close to the customer's home or work say the banks.

They also say that inspection of the audit rolls of the machines often reveal that the children or the spouse of the

customer used their own cards in the machine at the time of the so-called phantom withdrawal. This might come to light if customers are adamant that they did not use the specified cash dispenser at that time. Many others are not so easily resolved.

The banks do not claim that machines cannot make mistakes. When a disputed transaction is reported they look at the machine, check the transactions before and after the disputed ones and check that the machine has no history of malfunctions.

All the banks admit cash dispensers can pay out too much if they are stacked incorrectly or old notes are used that stick together. These are rare mechanical faults and are not electronic ones that would allow one customer to dip into another's account they say.

The few established cases where one customer has accessed the account details of another on the screen do not prove that money could be taken from another account, the banks say. This could only happen if, by error, another customer happened to be given the same account number, and then it would be a case of human rather than computer error.

In one case, a customer only persuaded the bank she had

not made a £20 withdrawal from a cash dispenser when it checked and discovered that she did not have a cash card.

Customers who maintain that the transaction has nothing to do with them are questioned by the banks about where their card is, where it is normally kept, whether they have written down their personal identification numbers, and how they have disguised them. A report is then made.

"We check the whole system was watertight and then decide whether to give a refund under guidelines from the general management. We settle with so many people because we are not prepared to accuse our customers of negligence. It could still be a fraud by someone else," said Lloyds, which is sending its five million customers who have cash cards a new brochure on how to safeguard their cards.

If Barclays cannot find any suspicious circumstances and the customer's card appears to have been used together with the personal identification number, the case is referred to the retail services division. If the matter is not resolved, the local manager may authorise an ex gratia payment.

Midland Bank said it did not have a lot of disputed withdrawals because its cards have different "check" digits to other cards.

It will always be possible to withdraw cash from a bank customer's account fraudulently, according to Hugh Jagger, a partner in Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte, the accountancy firm.

Mr Jagger, who is an expert on electronic banking, argues that although "most so-called phantom withdrawals actually turn out to have been made by relatives or friends who have found the card and PIN number lying around at home, ... wherever you have an extremely clever person who is also extremely dishonest, there is always a possibility of fraud by someone totally unconnected with the cardholder."

Such was the case a few years ago when a gang was imprisoned for up to eight years for using ATMs to defraud bank customers of £25,000. They secretly recorded the PIN numbers as cardholders keyed them into the machines, plus account numbers left behind on unwanted receipts.

The data were then programmed on to blank cards bought in bulk from a supplier of security cards. These cards were used successfully to withdraw money fraudulently, leaving countless innocent

Security tighter but total safety not on the cards

accountholders trying to convince their banks that they had not withdrawn the money themselves.

Mr Jagger said that, although it was possible to create a virtually fraud-proof system, the costs would be so prohibitive it would not make commercial sense to do so. He added that, while some banks continually updated and improved their security systems, others took the view that security was already adequate, although "that is not to say that any is actually secure".

According to Jim Copson of IBM, manufacturers tend to come up with modifications to the system as soon as a new type of fraud appears, but some banks were slower than others to take advantage of the latest security developments.

When a maintenance engineer allegedly defrauded Clydesdale bank customers earlier

this year by collecting card data and PIN numbers while servicing ATMs, the Banking Ombudsman recommended that banks install special barriers to prevent people from inserting cards whilst maintenance work was being carried out. Some banks have followed his advice, but others are still dragging their feet.

Some have also been slow to install new-style cash dispensers, devised to foil "superbug thieves". These are people who apply a spot of glue to cash dispenser trays to trap cash as it is being dispensed to the customer. The cardholder's account is debited, and the thief collects the cash.

The depth and height at which a machine is set into a wall and how it is angled are now decided by sophisticated criteria that give ATM users greater privacy. Many mis-

chances also have "privacy" filters, which prevent people standing at the side from seeing the screen.

On the other hand, video cameras, which could easily settle arguments about who made a disputed withdrawal, tend to be fitted only on the more high-risk sites.

Mr Copson said: "Believe it or not, it is now very difficult to defraud banks via ATMs. We think we've blocked most of the major loopholes. Most frauds tend to be very petty. A major crime would be apparent to the banks very quickly. They would notice, for instance, if complaints about phantom withdrawals were centred round a certain area, or a certain day."

According to Mr Jagger, ATM fraud is still much more likely to be carried out by people working inside the bank. Mr Copson said that the biggest security risk relating to insiders was exposure to PIN numbers. Nowadays, they did not even appear in their unencoded form on the bank's own database, he said.

"That is why your bank cannot tell you what your number is if you forget it. They have to send you a new number instead."

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Caught by the loopholes in the wall

JACKIE Stannard is typical of many of the bank customers who dispute withdrawals from their accounts, according to the Consumers' Association. Since May, the receptionist, who works for an American bank in London, has been challenging five withdrawals totalling £350 made from her Abbey National account (Lindsay Cook writes).

She has witnesses that she was at her desk at the time of the withdrawals; all the staff at her bank are vetted for honesty; she lives alone; and, she maintains, she has never written down her personal identification number.

At the request of Abbey National, she has reported the incidents to the police and been involved in a lengthy correspondence. In August, she was told that the bank's complaints procedures had been exhausted and that she would not be reimbursed.

Abbey National said that its records showed that the money was withdrawn from a machine close to where she worked and the personal identification



Stannard: debits in dispute

number was input correctly at the first attempt.

Miss Stannard, aged 27, said: "I have never ever had any problems with the bank before. It they looked into my account, they would see that I never made such large withdrawals before this. They were always for £20 or £30. I am forced to do so now because I no longer

carry a card. They said it must have been a colleague. But they would have had to have borrowed the card, risk putting it back and take it again. I trust the people I work with."

The disputed withdrawals were discovered on May 17 when Miss Stannard tried to make a withdrawal from a Halifax Building Society Link machine, but was refused money. When she enquired she was told there was insufficient in her account.

Five withdrawals had been made she was told. The first three at one minute intervals on the afternoon of May 14 and two more on May 17.

During a series of letters, she asked the bank to investigate the transactions and has always maintained that her card was in her handbag under her desk when the withdrawals took place. The card was destroyed by the branch when the disputed withdrawals were reported.

This week, Abbey National agreed to reopen the case after being contacted by Weekend Money.

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Hundreds may miss out on the takeover bonus

Scottish Mutual policyholders are voting on whether the life company should merge with Abbey National. Lindsay Cook looks at the winners and losers



Changes: Scottish Mutual, founded in 1883, has its principal office in Glasgow

HUNDREDS of Scottish Mutual policyholders may miss out on a bonus worth thousands of pounds when the life company is taken over by Abbey National next year.

The possible losers are people who have with-profits life policies or pensions that will mature between now and the end of the year. Although they are likely to be among the 167,000 policyholders to qualify for a vote on whether the takeover should proceed, they will not get the bonus unless they extend their policies.

In some cases this will not be possible because their retirement date is written into the contract. Others may be able to defer retirement into January.

Endowment policies can be extended by five years in some cases, but this is not always straightforward.

Charles Thomson, appointed actuary and general manager, said that these policyholders would have to decide whether the benefit of receiving their payout later this year outweighed the bonus and having to postpone receipt of payment for five years.

The special bonus, which will account for £70 million of the £285 million Abbey National is to pay for Scottish Mutual, works out at 4 per cent of the sum assured on with-profits and pension policies. In addition, the life policies will receive 6 per cent of the bonuses and the pension plans 8 per cent of the bonuses. Customers with unit-linked policies will not receive the special bonus.

The bonus works out at £1,000 for a policyholder who took out a 25-year £30-a-month with-profits endowment policy in 1971 when he was 29. A £60-a-month pension plan taken out by a 34-year-old in 1986 will receive

£1,836. The bonus for the same plan taken out five years earlier by someone of the same age, is more than £1,000 higher at £2,840. A £60-a-month pension could earn a bonus of £3,316 after 15 years and £4,702 over 19 years.

For the deal to go ahead, 75 per cent of the members who vote must be in favour of the takeover. Mr Thomson wants a substantial vote and said that if the cut-off date for postal votes, November 9, was approaching and only a few hundred policyholders had cast their votes, then the society would advertise to remind members to vote.

Specific details of the bonuses will not be issued to policyholders before the vote, although there is a telephone helpline on 041-221 7505 from 9am to 8pm on weekdays for people who want to check whether they qualify and how much they are likely to be compensated for the takeover.

Policyholders have been told this week in a 64-page transfer document that their future annual bonuses are safeguarded for four years after the proposed takeover at current levels unless there are adverse market conditions. This would be the normal practice, with or without the takeover.

Scottish Mutual makes it

plain to policyholders that the costs of attracting new business since the introduction of the Financial Services Act have been rising and that, if it were to stay independent, only a slow rate of growth could be expected. This would have an adverse effect on future bonuses.

Scottish Mutual rules out closure to new business as a solution to its problems. Mr Thomson said that a closed fund would have to increase its fixed-interest securities from the current level of 40 per cent to 45 per cent. This would reduce the returns.

He estimated that the expense of maintaining contracts would be 10 per cent higher than if the society continued to write business. The cost of redundancies would also have to be taken into consideration.

Alex Shedden, the independent actuary, called in by Scottish Mutual to assess the offer said: "Simplistically, it could be said that this amount of start-off fund puts the with-profits policyholders in the same position as they would be in were the society to close to new business. No value is given, therefore, for the new business capacity of the existing organisation of the society."

Policyholders whose poli-

cies are worth less than £1,000, who bought Scottish Mutual policies at auction or who live outside the United Kingdom, will not have a vote, but will receive the bonus.

The 125,000 unit-linked policyholders have received a letter this week explaining that they do not qualify to vote, or for the bonus.

Abbey National shareholders do not have a say on the issue. Those with Friends Provident policies bought through Abbey National are unaffected. The policies will continue. Abbey National is setting up a new company with Scottish Mutual. After January 1993, the bank will offer endowment policies only from this company, Abbey National Life. Performance tables would suggest the investment returns are likely to be lower than those offered by Friends Provident.

A maturing 25-year, £30-a-month endowment taken out by a 29-year-old would produce £53,017 this year with Scottish Mutual and £11,000 more with Friends Provident.

Abbey National and Scottish Mutual will have to beef up their fund management if they are to compete for endowment business. This could be a continuing advantage to existing Scottish Mutual policyholders.

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THE INVESTMENT HOUSE

Borrowers locked in by high redemption costs

Lower interest levels spring penalty trap in fixed-rate loans

By LINDSAY COOK, MONEY EDITOR

A COUPLE who took out a fixed-rate mortgage for £61,000 in the spring of last year face a £4,600 penalty if they change lender.

When Neil and Deborah Germain bought their first home, mortgage interest rates were still around 14.5 per cent. So the fixed-rate deferred interest loan, offered by UCB Home Loans Corporation at 12.99 per cent for the first year and then 13.45 per cent over the next four years, seemed attractive. It also allowed the couple to defer some of the interest in the early years.

Since then, interest rates have fallen steadily. The couple are expecting their first child and are looking at ways of reducing their outgoings. But the UCB penalty means they are locked into the loan and cannot afford to re-mortgage to reduce their monthly payments by £140 a month.

Mr Germain, aged 25, applied for the loan on their Basingstoke, Hampshire, home through a mortgage broker. "I did not realise how much the redemption penalty could be until I asked what it would cost to change lenders. I expected we would have to pay about two to three months' interest," said Mr Germain, who is a supermarket manager.

He admits that the terms and conditions given to him when he took out the loan gave details of how the penalty would operate. They stated that, for repayment within the five years, there would be additional interest equal to 0.42p per £1,000 of the balance for each 0.5 per cent per annum by which the fixed rate differed from the current rate offered from UCB for each month of the unexpired period of the fixed rate.

The difference between the Germain's fixed rate and the current rate is 2 per cent, so the couple would have to pay £1.68 for each £1,000 of the loan for 43 months. The company estimated this would be £4,640.48.

Richard Shaw, marketing

director of UCB, said: "We have had to borrow the money and no one wants to make a loss. If we have to reissue the loan, we have to set it at the prevailing rate. We have many people who took out loans at 9.5 per cent over five years and are just completing their terms and are very happy."

He continued: "The prevail-

He added that there had to be a 0.5 per cent difference for the penalty to be triggered. Because of this, it was possible when rates fell for people to redeem their mortgages without paying a penalty. The company would also transfer mortgages to new properties, he said.

Mr Shaw said the company had an explanatory leaflet available on request.

The couple have looked at the possibility of getting a variable-rate mortgage, but their home is worth £65,000 and they would need to borrow £69,500 to clear the mortgage and the penalty payment.

"I have no choice but to sit it out. I cannot afford to take out a bank loan to pay the penalty. We've been caught fair enough and I want to warn other people to work out what the penalty might mean for them."

Most mortgage lenders express the early redemption penalty as months of interest. The Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society closed its fixed-rate mortgage over five years at 10.2 per cent to new applicants on Monday. Borrowers are warned that the early redemption penalty is six months' interest for those who do not take out another C&G loan. This is the first five-year guaranteed rate the society has offered. More than £100 million has been taken up in two weeks, although it has the highest redemption penalty imposed by the society. This may be reduced as the term gets under way so that people selling up in year five do not feel unduly penalised.

TSB has offered five-year fixed-rate mortgages since 1987 and charges redemption penalties of three months' interest. The first fixed-rate was set at 9.9 per cent, and to date only 7 per cent of borrowers have redeemed their loans. And most of these people have managed to escape the penalty by taking out another mortgage with the TSB.

ing rate was a good bit higher when the mortgage was taken out and the borrower was looking for cash flow. Unfortunately for him the rates have come down since then. You've got to get a crystal ball out to find out what is happening to the rates. Our rate of redemption is no worse than anyone else's."



No choice but to sit it out: Deborah and Neil Germain

Tax for few leaves the rest in peace

WITH inheritance tax apparently set to become an election issue, a report was published this week pointing out that the vast majority of people leave estates below the threshold for this tax (Lindsay Cook writes).

The study, by Chris Hannett of Nuffield College, Oxford, and Professor Peter Williams of the University of Wales, estimates the value of housing left in estates last year to be £9 billion — an average of £60,000 per estate. Even by the year 2025, when twice as many properties will be inherited, it estimates that the vast majority of estates will still fall below the current £140,000 starting point for the tax.

This calculation assumes that property prices will not rise by more than 5 per cent a year over the next 34 years.

The value of housing left in estates rose from £465 million in 1968-9 to £5.4 billion in 1986-7. Most of this rise was caused by house price inflation, as the number of estates containing houses and flats increased by only 20 per cent from 125,000 a year to 150,000 a year.

The report, published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, predicts that the number of houses inherited will double by 2025 because of the increase of owner occupation over recent years.

The pattern of inheritance is uneven, with the over-50s accounting for 63 per cent of beneficiaries and those in the professional and managerial jobs most likely to benefit from inherited house property. About 75 per cent of the properties were sold immediately and the proceeds were invested by almost half of the beneficiaries. Building societies were the largest single recipients of the money.

Investment groups want to alter that pattern. The Unit Trust Association is trying to persuade solicitors, who are very influential as to where money is invested, of the value of equity investment. Of

those who invested the money, the survey of 10,650 people showed that most subsequently spent the inheritance on general consumption. This left very little for investment in businesses.

It showed that 1,326 of the households questioned contained one or more members who had inherited house property or proceeds at some time in their lives.

The authors say that the level of housing inheritance will also be influenced by the number of elderly people borrowing against the value of their homes. "Schemes for extracting equity may also increase. Housing equity can either be used in life or bequeathed, but not both."

The Inland Revenue leaflet "What Happens When Someone Dies" has been revised and is available from all tax offices and enquiry centres. It explains that debts such as fuel bills or mortgage payments owing at the time of death can be deducted from the estate total to reduce the tax bill.

Later this month, the Law Society is to launch a campaign to encourage people to make a will. This can save inheritance tax if estates are above the £140,000 threshold.

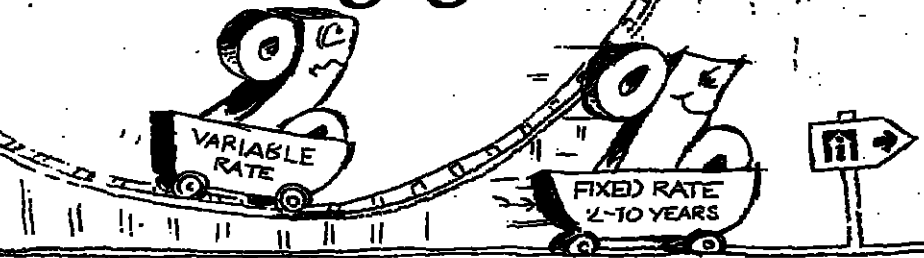
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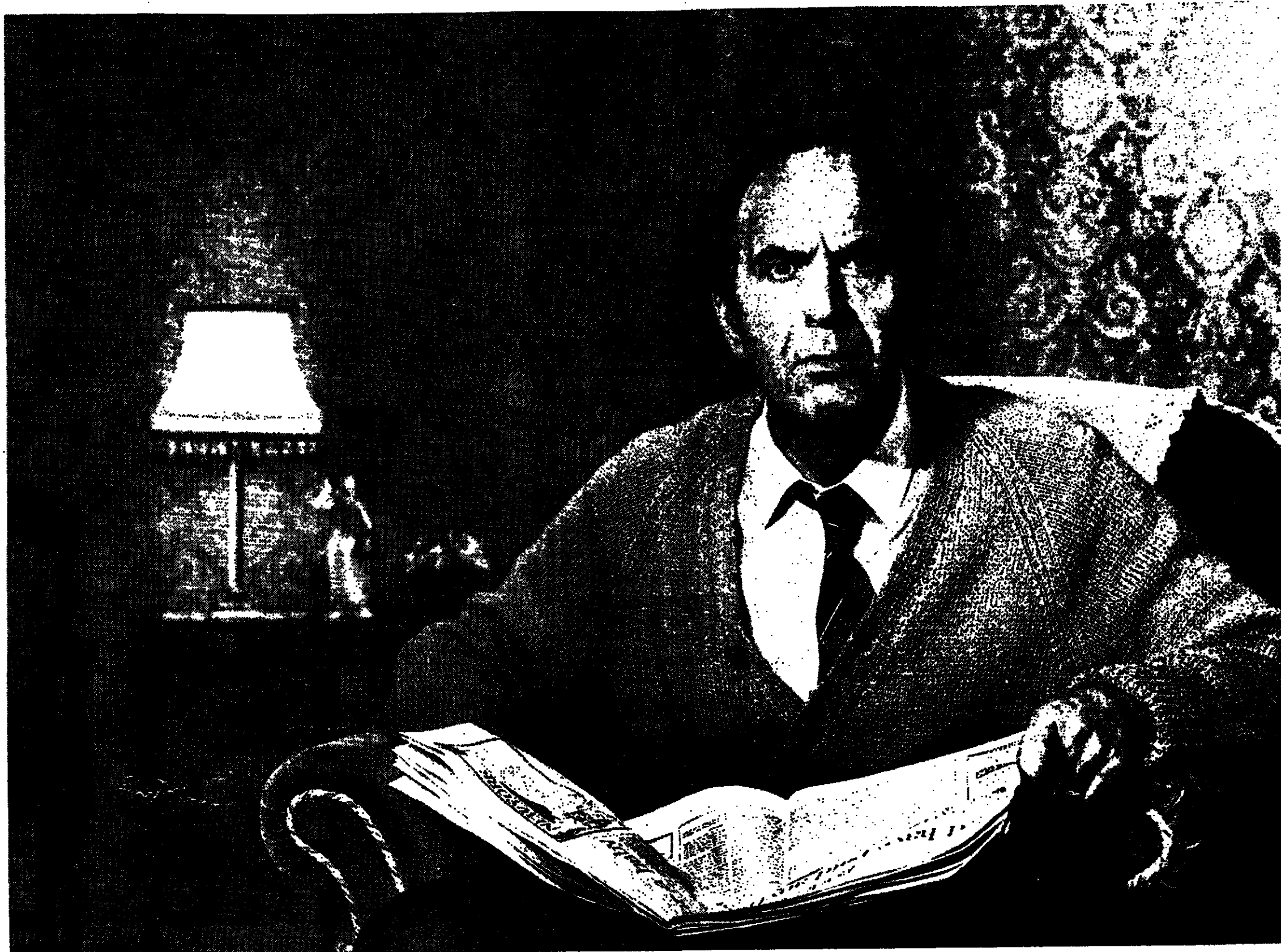
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Quick movers win better deal on indemnity refunds

By Jill Inley

HALIFAX building society has taken the lead in a scheme to save home buyers money. It is offering to refund part of the initial costs of buying a house — mortgage indemnity insurance — to home owners who sell up and move within five years.

Mortgage indemnity insurance is paid for by the home buyer but benefits the lender, who is protected against the risk of having to repossess the property and sell it at a loss.

The cost of insurance varies with the size of your mortgage relative to the cost of your house. The smaller the deposit the bigger the insurance premium. Someone who can afford to put down 25 per cent or more of the value of their house would usually not have to pay for any mortgage indemnity insurance at all.

But for those home buyers who have a deposit of only 5 or 10 per cent — which means most first-time buyers — the cost can be hefty. For example, someone borrowing 95 per cent of the money needed to buy a £60,000 house would have to pay the Halifax £840.

That is quite a lot of money, but many buyers do not get their money's worth. The insurance is priced to cover the lender throughout the whole term of the mortgage, often 25 years. Most of the risk to the building society (therefore most of the cost of the insurance) relates to the early years of the mortgage.

Yet the home buyer can still lose out if he or she moves within only a few years of purchasing. And then, of course, they may have to pay for another chunk of mortgage indemnity insurance on their next home.

The Halifax has addressed this problem by quietly refunding part of the initial insurance premium. It will repay 75 per cent of the premium if the property is sold in the first year, 60 per cent in the second year, 45 per cent in the third, and 30 per

cent in the fourth and fifth years. The building society says its average length of mortgage is about six years, and first-time buyers in particular tend to move within the five years of taking out a loan.

The Halifax's refund policy seemed unknown to most of its rivals this week. The only other lender which seems to pay refunds — National Westminster Bank — is even more coy. To receive a refund, customers have to request one. Since there can be few home owners who are up to speed on the ins and outs of mortgage indemnity insurance, NatWest is presumably not bothered with too many requests.

Even those who ask will not necessarily be given. NatWest makes its refunds on a discretionary basis, and is cagey about its terms. John Morgan, a spokesman, says: "At our discretion we will refund some of the premiums — if it's a good customer."

He says home owners who have paid their mortgage regularly are eligible for some refund but they will have to apply — the refund is not automatic.

Leeds Permanent building society does refund in exceptional cases of borrowers redeeming their mortgage within a year of taking out a loan. But Norman Turner,

head of insurance and investment services at the Leeds, says: "If we return some of the premium, as the Halifax does, then we are faced with the prospect of charging slightly higher premiums."

Most other lenders do not refund. Michael Shaw, managing director of the Britannia building society, says the society used to be able to make refunds to home owners who sold up in the first year of the mortgage because the insurance company refunded the society in turn. "They stopped so we stopped," he says.

Insurers have suffered huge losses on mortgage indemnity insurance because of the housing slump. The weak homes market has led to many more claims on the insurance. Eagle Star and Legal & General, two of the leading mortgage indemnity insurers, each made provision for more than £150 million of future claims in the last few weeks. One estimate suggests the industry might eventually lose £1.3 billion.

These losses are driving up the cost for home owners. Building societies will have to pass on increases of perhaps 25 per cent or more in the cost of mortgage indemnity insurance. Some insurers have already implemented rate increases, while others are renegotiating terms with lenders.

The apparent benefits of a lender offering a slightly lower interest rate may be outweighed by the extra amount it charges you for a mortgage indemnity insurance.

The best way to avoid heavy insurance cost is to have saved a large deposit. This saving is something that Leeds Permanent would like to see return to the housing market. Mr Turner says: "What we want people to do is save up for their mortgage. We might have to go back to the situation of 15 or 20 years ago when people used all their savings as a deposit rather than buying televisions and furniture."



Shaw: stopped repaying

Fidelity places value in Europe

FIDELITY launched its first investment trust this week and became the first company to offer a full personal equity plan investing entirely in continental Europe.

Fidelity European Values will be managed by Anthony Bolton and the same team that manages Fidelity's European unit trust. The portfolio of investments will be very similar to the unit trust. This was the best performing fund in its sector over the five years to the beginning of October, although the last two years have been less than kind to the sector.

Over five years it is showing a gain of 106 per cent. Over three years it is up 50.2 per cent but over two years it has fallen 19.3 per cent and is 103rd out of 110 funds.

Mr Bolton said the Europe had been chosen for the first of a number of investment trusts



Strong case: Fidelity's Anthony Bolton believes that Europe is next in the economic cycle

because there was a strong case for investing in continental European equities. "Europe was hyped about 18 months ago and since then has underperformed by 20 per cent against the UK and US. Britain and America were first into the recession and first out. Investors have to look at what is next in the economic cycle and that leads to Europe."

Last year people were looking only at the upside. People are more aware now of what can go wrong."

The 1992 programme ought also to open up opportunities as it gathered pace, said Mr Bolton, who would continue his stock selection approach to investment. The fund hoped for long-term capital growth. Investors should consider it

only if they can afford to tie their money up for at least three years.

The fund will also have a savings plan for people nervous about picking the right moment for a lump sum investment. This starts at £50 a month and has no initial fee. The personal equity plan does have an initial fee, of 3.5 per cent plus VAT, and a manage-

ment fee of 0.75 per cent, plus a quarterly management charge of 0.25 per cent. Partial withdrawals of £1,000 can be made from the tax-free plan at any time although £1,000 must remain in the PEP.

Potential investors can telephone 0800 414191, 9am-5pm seven days a week, for a mini-prospectus for the fund.

LINDSAY COOK

Politics ginger up the Peps business

By Helen Pridham

UNLIKE food retailers, the investment industry has always been keen to exploit "sell by" dates. So the possibility that the Labour Party may seek to abolish Personal Equity Plans if it is elected is being used to persuade investors to put all they can into these plans before the next election. One company has even gone as far as launching an Election Pep.

There is always a danger, however, with this type of marketing that investors may get sucked in at the wrong time and for the wrong reasons.

Keith Crowley of Invesco MIM (formerly MIM Britannia), one of the largest Pep managers, acknowledges: "People tend to buy Peps not so much as an investment but because of the tax breaks." Ian Chimes of Henderson also points out: "Pep investors are usually less concerned with investment timing than with the end of the tax year."

Since they were first introduced in January 1987, a total of some £4bn has been invested in Peps, and the amount that individual investors can put in each year has been increased from £2,400 to £6,000.

The main attraction of Peps is that any investment income and capital gains earned are completely free of tax. Ironically, even non-taxpayers appear to find this aspect attractive. According to the Bradford & Bingley, some 14 per cent of its Pep investors this year are non-taxpayers.

Two of the less attractive features of Peps, however, are the risks and the charges. Not all investors have appreciated that even within a Pep there are risks involved in investing in shares and have been shocked when their plans have fallen in value. Micropal's figures show, for example, that 35 per cent of Pep-linked unit trusts are still below the level they were on October 1, 1987, despite the tax advantages.

The risks are increased when a full Pep is taken because at least 50 per cent of your money must be invested directly in a small number of shares (unless you buy into a newly launched investment trust). At Lloyd's Bank, for example, where just four or five equities are used, Geoff Bailey admits: "Even if only one leg of the market it can have a big impact on performance."

The next year is likely to provide a particularly bumpy ride for investors. At present the stock market is riding relatively high — up over 20 per cent this year. But as opinion polls waver, so too could the market. Geoff Bailey says: "If a Conservative victory seems assured, the market is likely to rally strongly and then fall back again after the election, while the prospect of a Labour government may depress the market initially but it will recover again as pragmatism sets in."

The timing of any investment in the next few months could therefore be vital. One way round this problem is to opt for a regular savings Pep or a so-called "phased" investment scheme which a number of managers now offer.

A lump sum is initially put on deposit, earning gross interest, and is then invested in shares in instalments. By investing small amounts at regular intervals investors buy when prices fall as well as when they rise.

Another snag with Peps is the charges. They often eat into the tax benefits. What's more, because they come in so many forms it is also very difficult to make direct

Manager	Total Peps Managed	Type of Plan	Current value of £2,400 invested*	Increase %
Bradford & Bingley	£110m	All shares	£3,717	54.9
Fidelity	£195m	Unit trust + shares	£3,656	60.8
Invesco MIM	£330m	All shares (Blue Chip)	£3,466	44.4
Lloyds Bank	£448m	Unit trust + shares	£4,089	70.4
Save & Prosper	£193m	All shares	£3,914	63.2
Best performing UK equity income trust outside PEP over same period (Micropal)			£6,216	169.5
Building society higher interest account (Bradford & Bingley)			£3,396	41.5

* on October 1, 1991

comparisons between plans. But this factor is often played down. John Spiers, of BEST Investment which publishes Best Pep Advice, echoes a number of commentators when he argues: "Investment performance is far more important than charges. An extra 1 per cent growth can offset even the highest Pep charges over a few years."

Yet comparing performance also remains a problem. So far, even after four and a half

years of Peps, none of the major independent performance monitoring organisations has come up with a satisfactory method of measuring Pep performance.

Yet the importance of performance can be seen in the accompanying table which shows the results of Peps taken out with some of the largest managers when Peps first became available in January 1987. The managers were asked to provide these figures

themselves taking into account any charged deducted. Although investors in each of these plans would have done better — to varying degrees — than in a higher-rate building society account, the result produced by the best performing UK equity income unit trust outside a Pep over the same period indicates once again that tax concessions may not be everything.

In the case of unit or investment trust Peps, many

companies do not make any extra charges on top of their usual management fees. Others are fairly modest.

Save & Prosper, for example, adds an extra 0.25 per cent a year charge to the 1 per cent charged on its High Return unit trust, which still gives the fund an edge within a Pep.

Henderson's Election Pep, however, will be levying its 1.5 per cent annual charge on the whole amount invested, including the portion that will be placed in its Extra Income fund which already bears a 1 per cent fee.

While a Pep may well bring long-term rewards, particularly if a future Labour government lowers the capital gains tax threshold, careful thought should be given to the matter before rushing into one.

Geoff Bailey of Lloyds Bank believes that time is still on the investor's side. He points out: "All the Labour Party have said is that they are going to review the situation. They have not given a firm commitment to abolish Peps. I suspect that it will not be one of their most pressing priorities if they do come to office."

Electricity share deals hampered by BT float

SALES of partly paid electricity shares have been slower than expected. The main reason appears to be a lack of special deals from the major players, whose attention has been diverted by the forthcoming flotation of a further 25 per cent of British Telecom.

Justin Urquhart Stewart, of Barclays's stockbroking subsidiary, reports a 60 per cent increase in business during the past two weeks. The broker has processed 4,500 "sell" orders for electricity shares at an average rate of just 500 a day. Mr Urquhart said he would normally have hoped to generate more sales of partly paid shares before an interim payment was due. However, what would traditionally have been a good marketing opportunity had suffered from the fact that Barclays was gearing up for the BT offer.

He added that anecdotal evidence indicated that initial allocations of shares had often been so tiny that "people are tending to say they're not worth selling at the moment."

Barclays is one of the eight "share shop" stockbrokers who stand to pick up an enormous amount of business from the BT float. Gavin Oldham, whose Share Centre is not on the list of the privileged BT brokers, did offer special deals on partly

paid electricity shares, including one dealing price for members of the same family. He reports "an awful lot of business" in the run-up to Friday's deadline. He said: "We must have handled around 4,000 sales, which is quite a lot for us."

It is now too late to sell without having to pay the second instalment, because dealings in second instalment-paid shares start on Monday, October 14.

The Department of Energy has given a warning that all second instalment payments should reach the three banks acting as registrars by next Thursday, October 17. This is to allow time for the cheques to clear by 3pm on October 22, the deadline for payment.

Some 3.4 million combined payment notices and interim certificates have been sent out over the past two weeks, chasing a total of £1.5 billion, or 70p a share. People with shares in more than one company have received a separate payment notice and certificate for each of their holdings. They are advised to attach a separate cheque, or bankers' draft, to each one. For a family of four, each with shares in all 12 companies, that would mean sending 48 cheques. However, this is not always necessary.

Barclays, which handles

Manweb and South Wales, will accept just one cheque to cover all payments made by immediate family members for shares in both companies. Lloyds, which acts for six companies plus the package units, is happy for family members to combine their payments on one cheque, but requests a separate cheque for each company. The six companies are: East Midlands, Southern, London, Northern, Norweb and Seaboard.

Only National Westminster, which deals with Eastern, Midlands, Yorkshire and South Western, demands a separate cheque for every company from every shareholder.

Those who miss the deadline are warned that they may lose their rights to the shares, along with any entitlement they may have to vouchers and bonus shares.

People who receive a payment notice showing the wrong number of shares should return the notice, with a cheque for the correct number of shares, plus a letter of explanation. People who have not yet received their notices, or have other queries on interim payments, should contact the relevant helpline: Lloyds 021-433 4466 NatWest 0272 465588 Barclays 071-638 1179.

LIZ DOLAN

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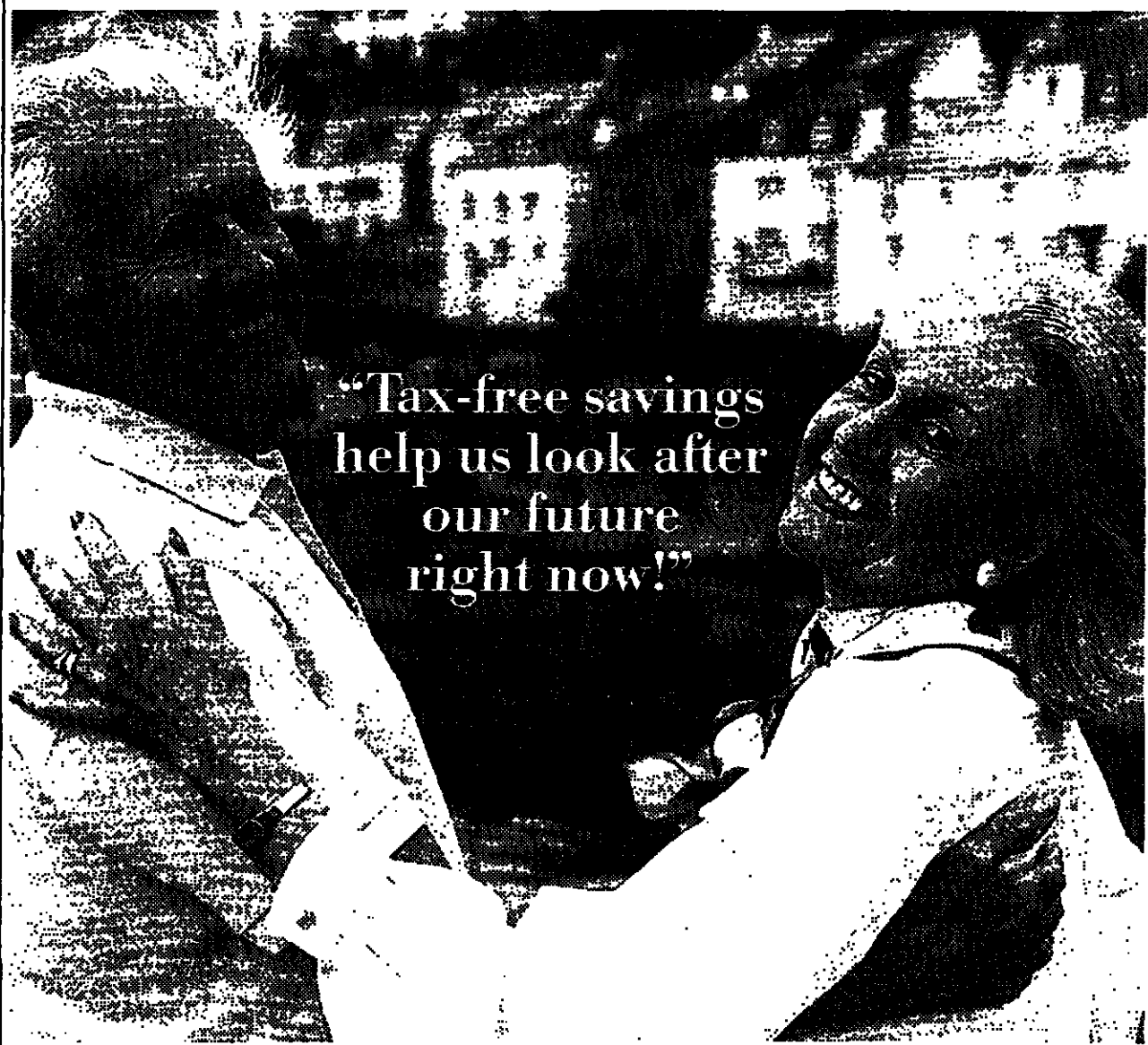
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Unit trusts open doors for savers

By HAZEL SPINK

EIGHT cuts in base rates over the past year may have been good news for borrowers but many savers have seen dramatic falls in the interest rates paid on bank and building society accounts.

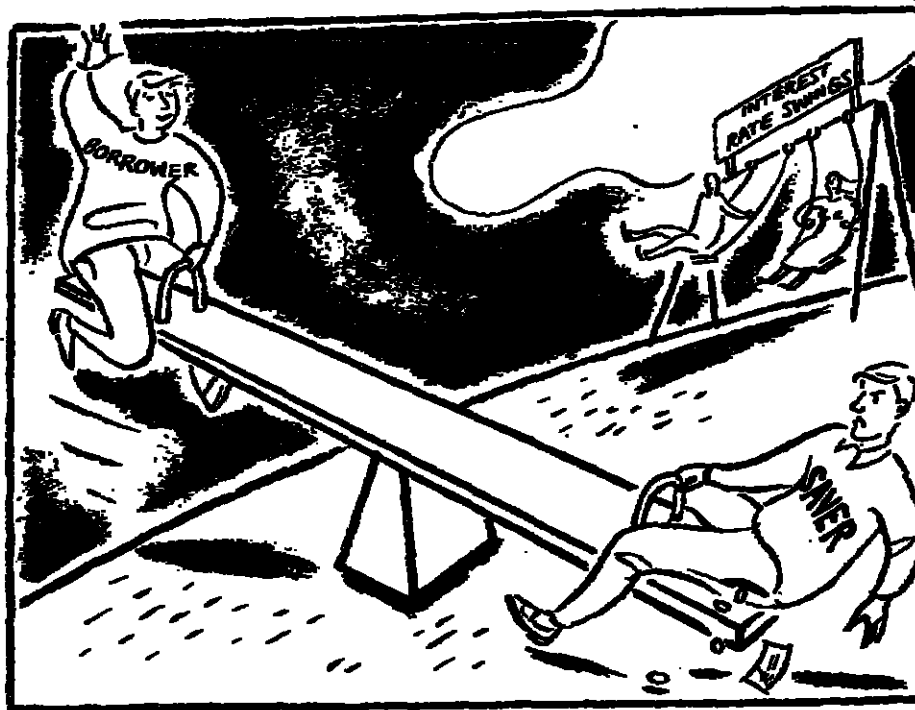
Returns from these accounts have fallen by as much as 25 per cent this year. Investors who rely heavily on the interest from savings may be wondering whether they should be investing in an equity-based product, such as a unit trust or investment trust.

Over the medium to long term, equities have performed better, in terms of both income and capital growth, than deposits. There are also disadvantages.

Income from a building society fluctuates in line with base rates. Individual building societies find it difficult to provide an average rate over the longer term because many of their accounts have not run for very long.

According to the Central Statistical Office, a £1,000 investment in an average building society account would have paid £148 a year in 1980, £124 in 1986 and £142 in 1990. If interest is withdrawn, there will be no capital appreciation. Both income and capital are subject to erosion by inflation.

According to figures from the Unit Trust Association (UTA), the average UK equity income fund with £1,000 in-



PAULA YOUENS

vested would have paid £62 net a year in 1982, rising each year to £158 a year in 1991.

Income from equity investments rises when the interest from a building society account remains static because the income paid to unit trust investors is paid out of the profits earned by the companies the unit trust has invested in. The combination of growth in the economy and

inflation means that company profits and dividends generally rise.

In addition to rising income, a unit trust or investment trust offers potential capital appreciation. UTA figures show that during a ten-year period, starting in 1981, a £1,000 investment in an income unit trust would have risen to £3,472, whereas a building society account would

have shown no capital growth.

Ken Emery, a director of Save & Prosper, said: "Over the last 50 or 60 years there have been relatively few periods when there have been real returns on cash investments. The last few years have been something of an anomaly."

Tim Miller, group marketing director at M&G, said: "The main advantage of a unit trust is that income should rise faster than the retail prices index. If an investor is looking for an alternative to a building society, a unit trust provides a spread of investment, minimising risk."

A £1,000 investment in the M&G Dividend Fund in 1970 would have grown to £5,972 in 1990. The income from the fund would have risen from £40 to £452. A comparable building society account would have paid £49 in 1970 but only £105 in 1990.

Bridget Cleverly, head of marketing at Schroder Unit

Trusts, said: "Building society accounts do provide security of capital, but the level of income from them is variable." The Schroder Income Fund paid £325 a year on a £5,000 investment in 1981, representing a net annual yield of 6.5 per cent, while a high interest building society account paid £471, a yield of 9.4 per cent. By 1990, the unit trust paid £1,133, a yield of 22.7 per cent, compared with the building society, which paid £474, a yield of 9.5 per cent.

There are some drawbacks to equity investment. First, unless specifically stated, an equity-based investment does not guarantee investors will receive their original capital back.

Second, building societies actually pay a higher income in the first few years than a unit trust. This is because yields on unit trusts rise as dividends rise.

Third, unit trusts are not quite as "recession proof" as some unit trust groups imply. When they receive lower dividends from the companies they are invested in, they, in turn, have to cut the income they pay to investors. Fund Research, the unit trust and investment trust monitoring company, predicts up to 20 per cent of companies may have to cut dividends.

Peter Jefferys, the managing director, said: "The rate of dividends in the UK corporate sector will slow dramatically as the recession continues to bite."

"Furthermore, our research has revealed that a number of high-yielding unit trusts are maintaining their income levels at the expense of capital."

Most fund managers accept that there is pressure on companies to cut dividends but are confident that it is a short-lived and passing phase.

Mr Emery said: "We are expecting income growth over the next year to be modest but as the economic cycle gains momentum company profits should pick up."

Lauto changes training rules

By LIZ DOLAN

THE Life Assurance and Unit Trust Regulatory Organisation (Lauto) has come up with proposals for a new training scheme aimed at getting life assurance sales staff to polish up their act. Lauto claims that the proposals will set "a common threshold standard of competence" for its 190,000 members.

All new recruits, after December 1992, must show, in a formal test, that they have a basic knowledge of the rules governing their industry before they are let loose on clients. They must then be supervised by a more experienced colleague, who will oversee their work and show them, by example, how it is done. They must refer back to their supervisor before completing a sale.

The employer will notify Lauto when the trainee is considered to have reached the required standard. The initial training period is expected to be about six months. Lauto calculates that it will take at least two-and-a-half years to visit all its members to oversee the establishment of the initial scheme.

A copy of the proposals was sent this week to all members for comments. The scheme will be launched next April. Members will then have until the following January to comply with its requirements. During that period, they will have to formally assess the competence of all existing sales staff.

No Lauto member will be allowed to practise after December 1992 without having first satisfied the requirements of the training and competence scheme.

Comment, page 27

MARKETS AROUND THE WORLD

11th OCTOBER 1991



THE VIEW FROM SAVE & PROSPER

UNITED KINGDOM
Economy coming out of recession - buy smaller companies.

Consumer confidence needs to be boosted by further interest rate cuts. Scope for this may be provided with inflation now close to 4%.

Increase in corporate activity reflects the fact that industrialists believe the UK stock market currently offers good value.

The Conservative Party should improve in the opinion polls following their Conference, as the Labour party did during theirs.

Smaller companies outperformed large by 6.6% during September. We expect this outperformance to continue.

UNITED STATES
Market awaiting signs of strength of economic recovery - buy on weakness.

The market, already anticipating a strong improvement in corporate profits in 1992, is likely to be volatile through the current reporting season.

The bond market has been strong reflecting low inflation and a supportive Federal Reserve policy stance.

Whilst the manufacturing side of the economy has picked up, the service sector remains weak, giving the Fed scope to ease rates further.

For the market to move higher signs of stronger economic data are required which we expect to be evident in the fourth quarter.

JAPAN
Sustained market rise - buy.

The bond market continues to rally on clear signs of economic slowdown.

The Bank of Japan's decision to reduce the banks' reserve requirement should help to ease the current credit squeeze.

Japanese institutions and individuals are now returning to the equity market.

PACIFIC REGION
Good opportunities in certain markets.

Hong Kong's market has risen to an all-time high and has been fuelled by a renewed interest in the residential property market and improved consumer confidence. Retail sector and tourism show signs of recovery.

Singapore market has been dragged down by poor sentiment in Malaysia, prompted by rising interest rates.

In Australia the economy is finally showing some signs of recovery. Further interest rate reductions are possible.

A liquidity easing in Thailand is positive for the market. Political uncertainty however persists in the short term.

EUROPE
Long term, markets offer good value.

Whilst the outlook for 1992 remains promising, short term uncertainties (notably German inflation and interest rates) remain.

High wage inflation in Germany continues to hamper the possibility of rate cuts.

Company earnings next year should be good, but much is dependent on the strength of US economic recovery.

When investor interest returns it is likely to be the larger companies which will benefit first, as these are more exposed to the pick up in overseas economies.

COMMODITIES
Base metals outperform during economic recovery - buy.

Metal stockpiles are relatively low; so, when the economic recovery gets into full swing, prices should quickly respond to the rise in demand.

Gold is expected to trade in a band between US\$350 and US\$400 until the end of 1991.

The oil price is expected to strengthen during the fourth quarter of 1991 and the first quarter of 1992 as demand picks up.

CURRENT RECOMMENDED
SAVE & PROSPER FUNDS

UNITED KINGDOM. Smaller Companies Income Fund and UK Smaller Companies Growth Fund for continued outperformance from smaller companies. High Return Unit Trust as a long-term core holding. Also consider Save & Prosper's Managed Portfolio PEP for tax-free investment.

UNITED STATES. American Smaller Companies Fund for continuing outperformance from smaller companies.

JAPAN. Japan Growth Fund for continued outperformance from larger companies.

PACIFIC REGION. Eastern Discovery Fund for its current exposure to the Australian and Japanese markets.

EUROPE. European Growth Fund for its high exposure to large companies.

COMMODITIES. Commodity Share Fund for its current high exposure to quality mining shares.

This view of world investment markets contains the opinions of Save & Prosper at the time of going to press. It is intended as an information service for investors. If you would like our latest fact sheet about Save & Prosper's current views on the world's major stock markets or if you require further information on any of the funds mentioned above, just ring 0800 282 101, 9.00 a.m. - 5.30 p.m., seven days a week, or talk to your financial adviser.

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BRIEFINGS

A NEW endowment mortgage from Scottish Amicable and NatWest Home Loans allows premiums to be reduced to cover temporary reductions in household income. Under the plan, monthly mortgage interest premiums may be reduced by up to 25 per cent for a maximum of five years, with

a concurrent near-50 per cent reduction in low-cost endowment premiums over the same period. These options are available from the end of the third year to meet a variety of circumstances, including starting a family, redundancy, career changes, a return to education, sickness or accident. First-time buyers receive a 0.75 per cent discount on interest rates in the first year.

The Allied Dunbar Investment and Savings Guide 1991-2 caters both for people who want to make short-term profits and for those who are seeking long-term security. The guide, published by Longman, costs £16.99.

The Royal Bank of Scotland is offering first-time homebuyers a 2 per cent discount for the first year of their mortgage if they borrow more than £50,000. Other new borrowers receive a 1 per cent discount on the same basis.

Neither category is allowed to borrow more than 95 per cent of the value of the property.

The Association of Investment Trust Companies has published a booklet for people who want to know how investment trusts work and how to buy and sell shares in them. Buying Shares in Investment Trust Companies is available, free, from the AITC, Park House (6th Floor), 16 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7J; tel: 071-588 5347.

A mortgage package that claims to be totally flexible, portable and transferable has been launched by Prosperity, the financial services company based in Kent.

Midland Bank has launched a guaranteed capital bond that will track the FT-SE 100 index over five years, but promises to repay the original investment in full if the index has fallen at the end of the period. The bond guarantees a return of 95 per cent of the original investment plus any bonuses, increased by however much the FT-SE 100 index has grown over the five years, or the original investment plus bonuses in full, whichever is the greater. It is available until November 5, or earlier if fully subscribed. The policy starts to operate on November 18.

Eagle Star is offering a 1 per cent discount on the published offer price of its UK High Income and UK Growth funds. The offer lasts until the end of this month.

A tax-free investment trust personal equity plan is available from Foreign & Colonial. The first £1,500 of the annual £5,000 PEP allowance is invested in one of eight F&C investment trusts. The rest is invested in the F&C Blue Chip managed portfolio of well-known FT-SE 100 stocks.

There are lump sum and regular savings scheme options, the minimum lump sum being £1,500 and the minimum monthly investment £100. Initial charges are £58.75 for lump sums and £5.88 a month for regular savings. There is a £60 annual charge. Dealing costs are 0.2 per cent, plus 0.5 per cent stamp duty on purchase.

Scarborough Building Society's new instant access savings account pays a 0.75 per cent net bonus on accounts whose savers have made a maximum of six withdrawals during the society's financial year.

INTEREST RATES

	Nominal rate	Compounded at 25% 40%	Maturity Investment £	Notice	Contact
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BANKS					
Ordinary Dep A/c	2.63	2.66	2.12	none/none	7 day
Fixed Term Deposits					
Barclays	7.08	7.08	5.66	25,000-50,000	1 mth 071-626 1567
	7.31	7.31	5.85	25,000-50,000	3 mth 071-626 1567
	6.30	6.30	5.10	2,500-no max	1 mth Local Branch
Lloyds	6.61	6.61	5.23	2,500-no max	6 mth Local Branch
	6.76	6.76	5.40	10,000-no max	1 mth 0742 626956
Midland	6.68	6.68	5.33	10,000-24,000	1 mth 071-729 1000
NatWest	6.66	6.66	5.33	10,000-24,000	6 mth 071-729 1000
	6.38	6.38	5.10	10,000-24,000	6 mth 071-729 1000

HIGH INTEREST CHEQUE ACCOUNTS					
Bank of Scotland M&M	6.48	6.48	5.34	2,500	none 081-442 7777
Barclays	5.78	5.78	4.73	2,500	none 0804 252381
Co-operative	2.25	2.30	1.84	1,000	none 071 626 8543
Globe	5.83	5.83	4.50	1,000	none 051 896 2076
Lloyds	2.88	1.88	1.51	1,000	none 0272 435272
Midland	5.83	5.83	4.54	2,000	none 0742 626956
NatWest	5.08	5.16	4.13	500	none 071-574 3574
Scottish Bank	6.08	6.21	4.97	2,500	none 081-556 8556
TSB Bank	4.88	4.88	3.76	2,000	none 071-600 6000

BUILDING SOCIETIES					
Ordinary Share A/c	5.25	5.25	4.20	1 mth	none
Best buy - largest acc:					
Barclays	8.83	8.83	6.90	1 mth	none
Barclays	9.11	9.11	7.23	2,000 mth	none
Barclays	7.09	7.09	6.15	10,000 mth	30 day
Barclays	8.30	8.30	6.54	2,500 mth	90 day
Barclays	8.18	8.18	7.34	50,000 mth	1 year

Best buy - all accs:					
Barclays	8.83	8.83	6.90	1 mth	none
Barclays	9.11	9.11	7.23	2,000 mth	none
Barclays	7.09	7.09	6.15	10,000 mth	30 day
Barclays	8.30	8.30	6.54	2,500 mth	90 day
Barclays	8.18	8.18	7.34	50,000 mth	1 year

Cash/Check Accounts:					
Card Cash	2.81	2.81	2.25	60 min	Rate rise
Alliance & Leic	3.30	3.30	2.84	25 min	with larger
Anglia Post	1.43	1.43	1.14	1 mth	bonuses

NATIONAL SAVINGS					
Ordinary A/c	5.00	3.75	3.00	5-10,000	8 day 041-646-4595
Investment A/c	10.25	7.50	6.00	5-25,000	8 day 041-646-4595
Income Bond	11.00	8.25	6.80	2,000-25,000	3 mth 0253 69181
Deposit Bond	11.00	8.25	6.80	2,000-25,000	3 mth 041-646-4595
25th Issue Cert	8.50	6.50	5.50	25-50,000	8 day 081-386 4800
Yearly Plan	8.50	6.50	5.50	25-50,000	14 day 081-386 4800
General	5.01	5.01	5.01	100-100,000	5 yrs 041-646-4556
Capital Bond	11.50	8.50	6.50		

GUARANTEED INCOME BONDS					
Hardy Guardian	8.50	8.50	7.23	5,000 mth	1 yrs Figures from
Canterbury Life	8.75	8.75	7.44	5,000 mth	2 yrs
Prosperity	8.75	8.75	7.44	2,000 mth	3 yrs
Liberty Life	8.50	8.50	7.23	25,000 mth	4 yrs
Provident Cap	8.50	8.50	7.23	25,000 mth	5 yrs

Holiday rates					
RPI (Sep 80-91)	+4.1%				
Bank Base Rate	10.25%				
Personal Loans	24%				
Credit Card	19.9-32%				

Spanish Pesetas:					
French Francs:	178.00				
Swiss Francs:	8.93				
Swiss Francs:	212.00				

Swiss Francs:					
Swiss Francs:	212.00				

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Swiss Francs:					
Swiss Francs:	212.00				

OTHER (INSURANCE COMPANY)				
Equity & Law 0494 483483	8.80	£16- 200K	90	After 1.7% discount to 1.482.
Source: Bly's Guides Ltd. Financial Information Providers 0753 880482				

ACT NOW

OFFER CLOSES 10.00am - 17th OCTOBER 1991

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The M&G Income Investment Trust P.L.C. offer gives you a chance to invest direct into the trust or through an M&G Full £6,000 PEP.

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You will not be able to start an M&G PEP 1991/1992 via M&G Income Investment Trust P.L.C. if your application form arrives after 10.00am on 17th October 1991.

If you do not have an application form, or have mislaid the application form you have been sent, phone

0245-266 266

and we will post you details including application forms by 1st class post. You can phone the above number this weekend between 10.00am and 5.00pm and on Monday between 9.00am and 5.00pm.

Issued by M&G Financial Services Limited (Member of IMRO)

M&G

The value of investment trust shares can go down as well as up: you may not get back the amount you invested. This document does not form any part of any offer of any securities and any application for securities should be made on the basis of the information contained in the listing particulars alone.

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J
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With the Japanese market still some 39% below its all-time high in December 1989 it currently offers excellent prospects for capital gains over the long term.

- An ideal way of capitalising on this potential is, we believe, through Save & Prosper Japan Growth Fund.
- Inflation is on a firmly downward trend and further interest rate cuts are expected before the year end.
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- The yen is expected to strengthen against sterling, giving enhanced returns to UK investors.

To find out more, call free on 0800 282 101 or post the coupon.

THE PRICE OF UNITS AND THE INCOME FROM THEM CAN GO DOWN AS WELL AS UP

CALL FREE 0800 282 101

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Please send me details of Save & Prosper Japan Growth Fund.

Mr/Mrs/Miss

Address

Postcode

Home Tel

No salesman will call. However, one of our Investment Advisers may telephone to ask if you would like further information. A member of IMRO and Lauto.



THE INVESTMENT HOUSE

Delays tax the patience

From Mr N.T. Hardyman

Sir, It is perfectly reasonable for the Inland Revenue to ask for substantiation of claims for tax relief. What is not acceptable is the difficulty of obtaining the necessary certificates. Here are two examples.

On July 9, I asked Scottish Widows for a certificate showing the additional voluntary contributions which I had paid in 1990-1 to enhance my pension. Having heard nothing from them for a month, I sent a reminder on August 6. There has still been no response.

On April 27, I asked Cigna for a certificate showing the premiums I had paid in 1990-1 for a private healthcare policy. After sending a re-

minder, I received a letter dated August 15 saying that an application form of transfer to a tax-eligible policy was enclosed. On August 21, I replied that the form had not been enclosed. The form has not yet arrived.

Organisations as inefficient as this are not only indifferent to the needs of their customers. They can also delay indefinitely the annual process of making tax assessments. This should surely be a matter of concern to the Inland Revenue.

Yours faithfully,
N.T. HARDYMAN,
Sherwell,
The Drive,
Dawlish, Devon.

Financial innocence

From Dr Des Keenan

Sir, I am amazed at the financial innocence of those readers (like Mrs Stella Kon, Weekend Money letters, October 5) who assumed they were being financially prudent when they cleared their accounts at the end of each month. Had they looked at their statements they would have found, typically, "Terms: 28 days net, discount 2% per cent cash". This implied that the supplier fixed his price to allow 28 days credit at 2% per cent, no may be. The financially prudent carried cash in their hip pockets and purses.

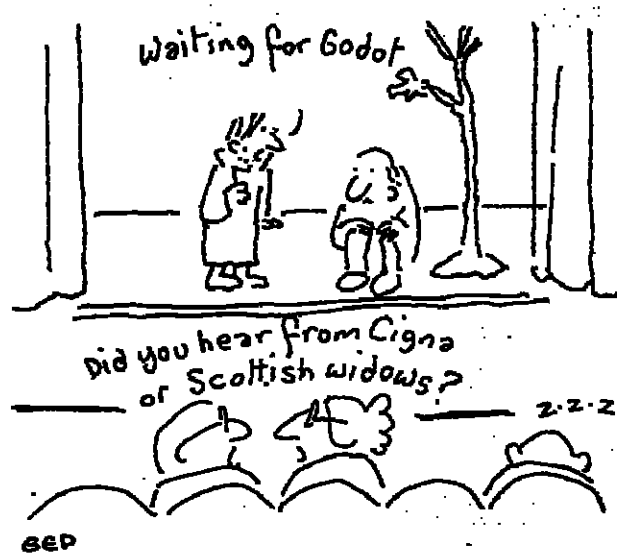
Banks and building societies earn their living by hiring

our cash as Moss Bros hire out suits and Avis hire out cars.

A credit card, as distinct from a proper charge card or debit card, allows typically six weeks' free credit. If Avis were to hire out some cars free of charge for the first six weeks, the prudent motorist would hire monthly. This is precisely what I, Mrs Kon, and many others, were doing with our credit cards.

Banks and building societies allow this free credit, up to a point, either as a promotion, or as a loss leader, or to meet the opposition. It is a matter of commercial strategy. But no bank or building society can afford to give away money indefinitely.

LETTERS



Similarly, if the cashing of cheques becomes too costly, the banks can always re-introduce a fee for cashing each cheque. The business man will, of course, adjust his prices accordingly.

Yours faithfully,
DES KEENAN,
129 Bluebird Walk,
Chalk Hill Road,
Wembley Park,
Middlesex.

On the one hand ...

From Mr Alex Watson

Sir, To continue the series of NatWest Visa anecdotes ... After being informed of the new annual charge, I returned my card to NatWest. I have now received two letters: the first, from NatWest, was sorry to learn of my recent decision etc, thanked me for my past custom and offered to be of service in the future.

The second letter, also from NatWest, had pleasure in enclosing my replacement NatWest Visa Card!!
Yours sincerely,
ALEX R. WATSON,
40 Albert Road,
St Anne's on Sea,
Lancashire.

Wives, goods and chattels

From Mrs C.A. Hughes
Sir, In the current climate of adverse publicity for banks and their treatment of customers, and in particular women customers, I should like to advise you of the following.

I have been turned down by First Direct, a subsidiary of Midland Bank Plc, because I refused to disclose details of my husband's income and our monthly outgoings which are serviced entirely by a separate joint account.

The account for which I was applying would have been my account, in my name, fed by my monthly salary, with no liability for joint outgoings. Yours faithfully,
C.A. HUGHES,
25 Aethelwyn,
Radyr, Cardiff

From Mrs Linda Trotter

Sir, I have twice had to write to my "flexible friend", Access, about the account my husband and I share. On both occasions, the reply has been addressed only to him; indeed, the first letter started thus: "With reference to the letter from your wife."

If I were to open a single name account, would I still be ignored, or is it only in marriage that women are invisible, revealing a deep-rooted inflexibility? Yours faithfully,
LINDA TROTTER,
92 Blenheim Place, Aberdeen.

BONUS
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THE BEST* RATE FROM
A TOP 10 SOCIETY
UP TO

12.25%

PLUS 0.25% GROSS
LOYALTY BONUS

Min Balance	Gross pa ⁺ (Variable)	Net pa ^{***} (Variable, Assuming 25% basic rate tax)
£25,000+	12.25%	9.19%
£10,000+	12.00%	9.00%
£5,000+	11.50%	8.63%

I/We wish to open a Bonus Interest Bond Issue 1 and enclose a cheque for £ (min £5,000).
Cheques should be made payable to Bristol & West Building Society A/C ... (followed by your name) e.g. Bristol & West Building Society A/C Mr John Smith.

Please write your name and address clearly on the reverse of your cheque.

Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss)

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

Address

Postcode

Tel. No.

Please send to Bonus Interest Bond 1, Bristol & West Building Society, P.O. Box 27, Broad Quay, Bristol BS99 7AX.

CALL US FREE ON 0800 100 117

*Rate correct at time of going to press. + Gross rates guaranteed above gross variable rate on minimum rate payable for Select Account for the duration of the Bond; £5,000-£9,999 4.50%; £10,000-£24,999 4.75%; £25,000 + 5.00%. Bond will be withdrawn without notice when funding requirements are met. ** Interest will be payable net of the basic rate of tax 12 months after the Bond is opened. Tax may be reclaimed by non-tax payers or subject to required certification, gross interest will be paid. A member of the Building Societies Association.

At the Bristol & West, we like to ensure that your money grows. That's why we're offering the Bonus Interest Bond Issue 1.

It's a 12 month Bond that gives you very competitive rates of interest. What's more, we guarantee you consistently high levels of interest throughout the lifetime of the Bond by paying up to 5% gross+ over the minimum gross rate payable on our Select account.

But high interest doesn't mean never being able to get to your money. You can have instant access once every 12 months to up to £1000 as long as at least £5,000 remains in your Bond.

At the end of the 12 months, you get immediate access to your savings.

But if you decide to leave your original investment with us for a further 12 months we'll give you a loyalty interest bonus of 0.25% gross in addition to the interest you've already earned. And we'll repeat this offer at the end of the second 12 months, so you can enjoy the rewards of Bonus Interest Bond for a full 3 years. If this sounds like what you want for your savings, it couldn't be easier to open a Bond.

Just visit your local branch or fill in the coupon and send it to us today with a cheque for a minimum of £5,000. For an information pack, call us free on 0800 100 117 anytime.

But you need to act fast as this offer is strictly limited.



BRISTOL & WEST
BUILDING SOCIETY

Nationwide and its members

From The Rev V.S. Singh

Sir, Letters to Weekend Money over three weeks indicate that the Nationwide Building Society is not yet resolving members' complaints in a reasonable time.

I believe that the board is responding to recent criticism but that it needs to be strengthened by someone who especially represents the interests of ordinary investors and borrowers. I am willing to stand as a candidate nominated by members in order to achieve:

- a) Awareness by the board of members' concerns;
- b) A prompt resolution of complaints;
- c) Equal treatment of existing and new members;
- d) A building societies code of practice.

A candidate needs the support of the signatures of 50 nominating members who have each had £100 invested for two years. I should be glad to hear from any who might consider giving such support. Yours sincerely,
VIVIAN S. SINGH,
Manor Cottage,
Wendling Road, Longham,
Dereham, Norfolk.

From Mr Peter Madge

Sir, I have been trying since March to get Nationwide to enter into the necessary documentation to reduce my mortgage following maturity of a small endowment policy. I know that the insurers did everything necessary on their part to make the payment on the due date but, like the rest of us, they were simply unable to get any response to their letters. I have recently learnt from them that they eventually succeeded in making their payment to Nationwide in July (and they have confirmed that the cheque was cashed) and yet I am still being asked to pay interest on the original amount of my mortgage and have received no acknowledgement from Nationwide of this reduction in the amount outstanding.

My tally of correspondence on this subject is now six letters from me with one solitary reply from Nationwide (promising action but actually delivering nothing). I have become so concerned by the incompetence within Nationwide that I no longer consider them a proper organisation to have a direct debit mandate from me. Therefore, after giving ample warning of my intention to do so, I have cancelled their direct debit authority and now pay their interest by cheque, after deducting the excess they have taken from my account since March and still include in their monthly demands.

If all your correspondents were to take similar action perhaps the management (surely a misnomer in this case) would eventually wake up to the need to put their house in order if they want to remain one of the leading building societies.

Yours faithfully,
PETER MADGE,
Gable Cottage,
Ismay Road, Igham,
Sevenoaks, Kent.

From the chief executive of the Nationwide

Sir, Your letters column has recently featured correspondence from Nationwide Anglia Building Society members. I greatly regret that in these cases our normal complaints procedures did not work satisfactorily. However, you may like to know that these cases have been resolved.

As chief executive of Nationwide Anglia Building Society, I would like to make it clear to your readers that we are making immense efforts and investing considerable resources (people, technology and money) to ensure that all our 7 million customers receive the prompt and courteous attention they deserve and expect and which we aim to give them at all times.

In those instances where our service has not been up to a satisfactory standard, I would ask any of your readers who are continuing to encounter difficulties in resolving their enquiries or problems to write to me personally. If they can include brief details of the nature of their concern, I will ensure their letters are acknowledged promptly and their concerns dealt with as soon as possible by the society. Yours sincerely,
TIM MELVILLE-ROSS,
Chief Executive, Nationwide,
Chesterfield House,
Bloomsbury Way, WC1.

Portfolio
PLATINUM

For readers who may have missed a copy of The Times this week, we repeat below the week's Portfolio price changes (today's are on page 33).

Share	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
1	+5	+1	+1	+3	+5					
2	+7	+1	+4	+2	+3					
3	+5	+3	+6	+2	+2					
4	+5	+3	+1	+4	+5					
5	+7	+3	+6	+2	+3					
6	+7	+1	+3	+1	+1					
7	+6	+2	+3	+1	+3					
8	+4	+1	+1	+4	+4					
9	+6	+5	+5	+3	+4					
10	+4	+3	+2	+1	+2					
11	+6	+2	+2	+1	+1					
12	+6	+4	+6	+4	+3					
13	+5	+3	+2	+2	+2					
14	+8	+1	+4	+1	+2					
15	+5	+1	+1	+4	+5					
16	+5	+3	+4	+2	+2					
17	+4	+1	+1	+3	+5					
18	+5	+4	+4	+2	+4					
19	+8	+2	+3	+2	+2					
20	+4	+2	+2	+5	+4					
21	+6	+4	+5	+4	+3					
22	+7	+2	+3	+1	+1					
23	+5	+2	+3	+1	+1					
24	+8	+1	+3	+1	+2					
25	+4	+1	+2	+5	+7					
26	+5	+5	+5	+3	+2					
27	+5	+1	+2	+1	+2					
28	+8	+1	+3	+1	+3					
29	+5	+1	+1	+3	+5					
30	+9	+1	+2	+1	+2					
31	+7	+3	+5	+4	+3					
32	+9	+2	+4	+1	+3					
33	+4	+2	+2	+1	+2					
34	+5	+1	+1	+2	+5					
35	+6	+1	+1	+3	+6					
36	+6	+2	+3	+1	+3					
37	+7	+1	+2	+1	+2					
38	+5	+2	+2	+1	+1					
39	+7	+5	+4	+2	+2					
40	+4	+1	+2	+1	+2					
41	+8	+1	+1	+5	+5					
42	+5	+3	+3	+2	+4					
43	+5	+3	+2	+2	+3					
44	+9	+1	+3	+2	+1					

CHANGING
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YOUR PENSION?

Find out what your choices are by ringing us.

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THE INVESTMENT HOUSE

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

[illegible]

UNLISTED SECURITIES

1971							1972						
Rank	Company	Bus	Other	Change	%	P/E	Rank	Company	Bus	Other	Change	%	P/E
28	480	12	17	1	5.4		186	54	47	87	10.2	5.5	
29	481	12	17	1	5.4		187	55	47	87	10.2	5.5	
30	482	12	17	1	5.4		188	56	47	87	10.2	5.5	
31	483	12	17	1	5.4		189	57	47	87	10.2	5.5	
32	484	12	17	1	5.4		190	58	47	87	10.2	5.5	
33	485	12	17	1	5.4		191	59	47	87	10.2	5.5	
34	486	12	17	1	5.4		192	60	47	87	10.2	5.5	
35	487	12	17	1	5.4		193	61	47	87	10.2	5.5	
36	488	12	17	1	5.4		194	62	47	87	10.2	5.5	
37	489	12	17	1	5.4		195	63	47	87	10.2	5.5	
38	490	12	17	1	5.4		196	64	47	87	10.2	5.5	
39	491	12	17	1	5.4		197	65	47	87	10.2	5.5	
40	492	12	17	1	5.4		198	66	47	87	10.2	5.5	
41	493	12	17	1	5.4		199	67	47	87	10.2	5.5	
42	494	12	17	1	5.4		200	68	47	87	10.2	5.5	
43	495	12	17	1	5.4		201	69	47	87	10.2	5.5	
44	496	12	17	1	5.4		202	70	47	87	10.2	5.5	
45	497	12	17	1	5.4		203	71	47	87	10.2	5.5	
46	498	12	17	1	5.4		204	72	47	87	10.2	5.5	
47	499	12	17	1	5.4		205	73	47	87	10.2	5.5	
48	500	12	17	1	5.4		206	74	47	87	10.2	5.5	
49	501	12	17	1	5.4		207	75	47	87	10.2	5.5	
50	502	12	17	1	5.4		208	76	47	87	10.2	5.5	
51	503	12	17	1	5.4		209	77	47	87	10.2	5.5	
52	504	12	17	1	5.4		210	78	47	87	10.2	5.5	
53	505	12	17	1	5.4		211	79	47	87	10.2	5.5	
54	506	12	17	1	5.4		212	80	47	87	10.2	5.5	
55	507	12	17	1	5.4		213	81	47	87	10.2	5.5	
56	508	12	17	1	5.4		214	82	47	87	10.2	5.5	
57	509	12	17	1	5.4		215	83	47	87	10.2	5.5	
58	510	12	17	1	5.4		216	84	47	87	10.2	5.5	
59	511	12	17	1	5.4		217	85	47	87	10.2	5.5	
60	512	12	17	1	5.4		218	86	47	87	10.2	5.5	
61	513	12	17	1	5.4		219	87	47	87	10.2	5.5	
62	514	12	17	1	5.4		220	88	47	87	10.2	5.5	
63	515	12	17	1	5.4		221	89	47	87	10.2	5.5	
64	516	12	17	1	5.4		222	90	47	87	10.2	5.5	
65	517	12	17	1	5.4		223	91	47	87	10.2	5.5	
66	518	12	17	1	5.4		224	92	47	87	10.2	5.5	
67	519	12	17	1	5.4		225	93	47	87	10.2	5.5	
68	520	12	17	1	5.4		226	94	47	87	10.2	5.5	
69	521	12	17	1	5.4		227	95	47	87	10.2	5.5	
70	522	12	17	1	5.4		228	96	47	87	10.2	5.5	
71	523	12	17	1	5.4		229	97	47	87	10.2	5.5	
72	524	12	17	1	5.4		230	98	47	87	10.2	5.5	
73	525	12	17	1	5.4		231	99	47	87	10.2	5.5	
74	526	12	17	1	5.4		232	100	47	87	10.2	5.5	
75	527	12	17	1	5.4		233	101	47	87	10.2	5.5	
76	528	12	17	1	5.4		234	102	47	87	10.2	5.5	
77	529	12	17	1	5.4		235	103	47	87	10.2	5.5	
78	530	12	17	1	5.4		236	104	47	87	10.2	5.5	
79	531	12	17	1	5.4		237	105	47	87	10.2	5.5	
80	532	12	17	1	5.4		238	106	47	87	10.2	5.5	
81	533	12	17	1	5.4		239	107	47	87	10.2	5.5	
82	534	12	17	1	5.4		240	108	47	87	10.2	5.5	
83	535	12	17	1	5.4		241	109	47	87	10.2	5.5	
84	536	12	17	1	5.4		242	110	47	87	10.2	5.5	
85	537	12	17	1	5.4		243	111	47	87	10.2	5.5	
86	538	12	17	1	5.4		244	112	47	87	10.2	5.5	
87	539	12	17	1	5.4		245	113	47	87	10.2	5.5	
88	540	12	17	1	5.4		246	114	47	87	10.2	5.5	
89	541	12	17	1	5.4		247	115	47	87	10.2	5.5	
90	542	12	17	1	5.4		248	116	47	87	10.2	5.5	
91	543	12	17	1	5.4		249	117	47	87	10.2	5.5	
92	544	12	17	1	5.4		250	118	47	87	10.2	5.5	
93	545	12	17	1	5.4		251	119	47	87	10.2	5.5	
94	546	12	17	1	5.4		252	120	47	87	10.2	5.5	
95	547	12	17	1	5.4		253	121	47	87	10.2	5.5	
96	548	12	17	1	5.4		254	122	47	87	10.2	5.5	
97	549	12	17	1	5.4		255	123	47	87	10.2	5.5	
98	550	12	17	1	5.4		256	124	47	87	10.2	5.5	
99	551	12	17	1	5.4		257	125	47	87	10.2	5.5	
100	552	12	17	1	5.4		258	126	47	87	10.2	5.5	
101	553	12	17	1	5.4		259	127	47	87	10.2	5.5	
102	554	12	17	1	5.4		260	128	47	87	10.2	5.5	
103	555	12	17	1	5.4		261	129	47	87	10.2	5.5	
104	556	12	17	1	5.4		262	130	47	87	10.2	5.5	
105	557	12	17	1	5.4		263	131	47	87	10.2	5.5	
106	558	12	17	1	5.4		264	132	47	87	10.2	5.5	
107	559	12	17	1	5.4		265	133	47	87	10.2	5.5	
108	560	12	17	1	5.4		266	134	47	87	10.2	5.5	
109	561	12	17	1	5.4		267	135	47	87	10.2	5.5	
110	562	12	17	1	5.4		268	136	47	87	10.2	5.5	
111	563	12	17	1	5.4		269	137	47	87	10.2	5.5	
112	564	12	17	1	5.4		270	138	47	87	10.2	5.5	
113	565	12	17	1	5.4		271	139	47	87	10.2	5.5	
114	566	12	17	1	5.4		272	140	47	87	10.2	5.5	
115	567	12	17	1	5.4		273	141	47	87	10.2	5.5	
116	568	12	17	1	5.4		274	142	47	87	10.2	5.5	
117	569	12	17	1	5.4		275	143	47	87	10.2	5.5	
118	570	12	17	1	5.4		276	144	47	87	10.2	5.5	
119	571	12	17	1	5.4		277	145	47	87	10.2	5.5	
120	572	12	17	1	5.4		278	146	47	87	10.2	5.5	
121	573	12	17	1	5.4		279	147	47	87	10.2	5.5	
122	574	12	17	1	5.4		280	148	47	87	10.2	5.5	
123	575	12	17	1	5.4		281	149	47	87	10.2	5.5	
124	576	12	17	1	5.4		282	150	47	87	10.2	5.5	
125	577	12	17	1	5.4		283	151	47	87	10.2	5.5	
126	578	12	17	1	5.4		284	152	47	87	10.2	5.5	
127	579	12	17	1	5.4		285	153	47	87	10.2	5.5	
128	580	12	17	1	5.4		286	154	47	87	10.2	5.5	
129	581	12	17	1	5.4		287	155	47	87	10.2	5.5	
130	582	12	17	1	5.4		288	156	47	87	10.2	5.5	
131	583	12	17	1	5.4		289	157	47	87	10.2	5.5	
132	584	12	17	1	5.4		290	158	47	87	10.2	5.5	
133	585	12	17	1	5.4		291	159	47	87	10.2	5.5	
134	586	12	17	1	5.4		292	160	47	87	10.2	5.5	
135	587	12	17	1	5.4		293	161	47	87	10.2	5.5	
136	588	12	17	1	5.4		294	162	47	87	10.2	5.5	
137	589	12	17	1	5.4		295	163	47	87	10.2	5.5	
138	590	12	17	1	5.4		296	164	47	87	10.2	5.5	
139	591	12	17	1	5.4		297	165	47	87	10.2	5.5	
140	592	12	17	1	5.4		298	166	47	87	10.2	5.5	
141	593	12	17	1	5.4		299	167	47	87	10.2	5.5	
142	594	12	17	1	5.4		300	168	47	87	10.2	5.5	
143	595	12	17	1	5.4		301	169	47	87	10.2	5.5	
144	596	12	17	1	5.4		302	170	47	87	10.2	5.5	
145	597	12	17	1	5.4		303	171	47	87	10.2	5.5	
146	598	12	17	1	5.4		304	172	47	87	10.2	5.5	
147	599	12	17	1	5.4		305	173	47	87	10.2	5.5	
148	600	12	17	1	5.4		306	174	47	87	10.2	5.5	
149	601	12	17	1	5.4		307	175	47	87	10.2	5.5	
150	602	12	17	1	5.4		308	176	47	87	10.2	5.5	
151	603	12	17	1	5.4		309	177	47	87	10.2	5.5	
152	604	12	17	1	5.4		310	178	47	87	10.2	5.5	
153													

MONEY MARKETS

Exchange index compared with 1985 was up at 90.4 (day's range 90.2-90.4).

Low Coverage				BN				Other				Change dr %				% F/E			
128	71	2	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
129	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
130	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
131	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
132	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
133	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
134	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
135	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
136	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
137	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
138	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
139	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
140	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
141	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
142	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
143	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
144	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
145	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
146	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
147	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
148	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
149	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
150	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
151	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
152	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
153	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
154	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
155	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
156	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
157	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
158	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
159	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
160	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
161	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
162	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
163	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
164	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
165	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
166	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
167	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
168	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
169	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
170	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
171	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
172	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
173	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
174	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
175	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
176	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
177	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
178	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
179	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
180	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
181	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
182	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
183	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
184	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
185	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
186	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
187	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
188	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
189	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
190	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
191	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
192	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
193	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
194	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
195	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
196	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
197	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
198	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
199	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
200	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
201	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
202	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
203	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
204	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
205	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
206	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1
207	71	1	Shanghai	37	42	62	42	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	4.1	1	0.3	8.1	

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

COMMODITIES

LONDON FOX

COFFEES

Dec	795-783	Sep	unq
Nov	795-823	Nov	514-513
Oct	795-844	Oct	514-513
Jul	888-515	Mar	550 SLR
Jun	888-515	Jun	550 SLR
May	915-812	May	550 SLR
Mar	935-837	Sep	unq

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SUGAR (FOX)

C COMMODITIES

Dec	1804 BID
Jan	1804 BID
Mar	1804 BID
May	1804-25.0
Jul	1804-25.0
Oct	1804-25.0
Nov	1804-25.0

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LONDON OIL REPORTS (IGIS-LOR) - London 8.00pm

At the end of a choppy week prices showed little change.

CRUDE OILS (Brentford Pool)

Brent Physical	22.10	-0.10
Brent 15 day (May)	22.10	-0.10
Brent 15 day (Nov)	21.95	-0.05
WT Tross Intermediate (Nov)	22.25	0.00
WT Tross Intermediate (Dec)	22.25	0.00

PRODUCTS (Raymond & Bart)

Spot Off NW Europe (nearest delivery)

Gas Oil	22.10	-0.10
Gas Oil 15 day (May)	22.10	-0.10
Gas Oil 15 day (Nov)	22.10	-0.10
WT Tross Intermediate (Nov)	22.25	0.00
WT Tross Intermediate (Dec)	22.25	0.00

SPE FUTURES

Nov	21.50-21.55	Dec	21.50-21.55
Nov	21.50-21.55	Dec	21.50-21.55
Nov	21.50-21.55	Dec	21.50-21.55
Nov	21.50-21.55	Dec	21.50-21.55

BENT

Oct	22.05-22.10	Dec	21.50-21.55
Oct	22.05-22.10	Dec	21.50-21.55
Oct	22.05-22.10	Dec	21.50-21.55
Oct	22.05-22.10	Dec	21.50-21.55

BENT

Oct 91	1815	1815	1815
Nov 91	1815	1815	1815
Dec 91	1815	1815	1815
Jan 92	1815	1815	1815
Feb 92	1815	1815	1815
Mar 92	1815	1815	1815
Apr 92	1815	1815	1815
May 92	1815	1815	1815
Jun 92	1815	1815	1815
Jul 92	1815	1815	1815
Aug 92	1815	1815	1815
Sep 92	1815	1815	1815
Oct 92	1815	1815	1815
Nov 92	1815	1815	1815
Dec 92	1815	1815	1815
Jan 93	1815	1815	1815
Feb 93	1815	1815	1815
Mar 93	1815	1815	1815
Apr 93	1815	1815	1815
May 93	1815	1815	1815
Jun 93	1815	1815	1815
Jul 93	1815	1815	1815
Aug 93	1815	1815	1815
Sep 93	1815	1815	1815
Oct 93	1815	1815	1815
Nov 93	1815	1815	1815
Dec 93	1815	1815	1815
Jan 94	1815	1815	1815
Feb 94	1815	1815	1815
Mar 94	1815	1815	1815
Apr 94	1815	1815	1815
May 94	1815	1815	1815
Jun 94	1815	1815	1815
Jul 94	1815	1815	1815
Aug 94	1815	1815	1815
Sep 94	1815	1815	1815
Oct 94	1815	1815	1815
Nov 94	1815	1815	1815
Dec 94	1815	1815	1815
Jan 95	1815	1815	1815
Feb 95	1815	1815	1815
Mar 95	1815	1815	1815
Apr 95	1815	1815	1815
May 95	1815	1815	1815
Jun 95	1815	1815	1815
Jul 95	1815	1815	1815
Aug 95	1815	1815	1815
Sep 95	1815	1815	1815
Oct 95	1815	1815	1815
Nov 95	1815	1815	1815
Dec 95	1815	1815	1815
Jan 96	1815	1815	1815
Feb 96	1815	1815	1815
Mar 96	1815	1815	1815
Apr 96	1815	1815	1815
May 96	1815	1815	1815
Jun 96	1815	1815	1815
Jul 96	1815	1815	1815
Aug 96	1815	1815	1815
Sep 96	1815	1815	1815
Oct 96	1815	1815	1815
Nov 96	1815	1815	1815
Dec 96	1815	1815	1815
Jan 97	1815	1815	1815
Feb 97	1815	1815	1815
Mar 97	1815	1815	1815
Apr 97	1815	1815	1815
May 97	1815	1815	1815
Jun 97	1815	1815	1815
Jul 97	1815	1815	1815
Aug 97	1815	1815	1815
Sep 97	1815	1815	1815
Oct 97	1815	1815	1815
Nov 97	1815	1815	1815
Dec 97	1815	1815	1815
Jan 98	1815	1815	1815
Feb 98	1815	1815	1815
Mar 98	1815	1815	1815
Apr 98	1815	1815	1815
May 98	1815	1815	1815
Jun 98	1815	1815	1815
Jul 98	1815	1815	1815
Aug 98	1815	1815	1815
Sep 98	1815	1815	1815
Oct 98	1815	1815	1815
Nov 98	1815	1815	1815
Dec 98	1815	1815	1815
Jan 99	1815	1815	1815
Feb 99	1815	1815	1815
Mar 99	1815	1815	1815
Apr 99	1815	1815	1815
May 99	1815	1815	1815
Jun 99	1815	1815	1815
Jul 99	1815	1815	1815
Aug 99	1815	1815	1815
Sep 99	1815	1815	1815
Oct 99	1815	1815	1815
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Mabbutt poised for an England return

Taylor is irked by slogan which may encourage Turkey

By STUART JONES, FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

AS IF the problems caused by injury were not enough, Graham Taylor, the England manager, has another worry. He has been irritated by a newspaper advertisement which suggests that his side should overwhelm Turkey in the European championship qualifying tie at Wembley on Wednesday.

The headline, above an invitation to apply for tickets, reads: "This time just winning won't be enough."

Designed by Saatchi and Saatchi, it was issued without the approval of the Football Association. Taylor himself was not consulted and described it as "disappointing, unnecessary and disrespectful to the opposition."

He believed it to be provocative as the jarring of the foreign national anthem. "That lifts the opposition because it makes them even

more determined to show what they can do. This could have the same effect."

Under the circumstances, it is as well that his attack is still comparatively healthy. Hirst, who would not have started anyway, is the only forward to have withdrawn. Yet Taylor estimates that no fewer than 11 of his potential central defenders are injured and have dropped out.

Pallister is the latest confirmed casualty and Adams is still not certain to be available, although his groin strain is not so troublesome before a game as after it. The indications are that Mabbutt, the Tottenham Hotspur captain, will benefit from the absence of Adams from Taylor's selection policy.

Although he chose to promote the younger generation against the Turks in Izmir five months ago, he will now turn to elder statesmen against the same opposition at home.

"That may seem strange to some people," he said. "But a competitive fixture at Wembley is not the right time to introduce newcomers."

Mabbutt, who made his international debut in mid-field nine years ago, has appeared only twice as a central defender — initially against the Turks and against West Germany in 1987. On both occasions, he was accompanied by Adams, his rival for the role alongside Walker, who has himself recently recovered from injury.

Barrett gained his lone cap during the summer tour of the South Pacific and, apart from his international injury, is too similar in style to Walker. Johnson is not considered a realistic contender.

Despite the problems, Taylor expects to have more than a full, albeit weakened, complement. When Barry, Dorisio and Woods reported belatedly for duty last night, the party included 24 players and, consequently, there are no plans for further replacements.

In view of England's setbacks, it is ironic that Sepp Piontek, the Turkey manager, should decide to omit the principal danger recognised by Taylor, Tanju, aged 27, with 30 caps and comfortably the nation's leading scorer last season, has surprisingly been dropped. They will also be without their captain, Metin, through injury.

FA confirms AA deal

THE Football Association confirmed yesterday that the England squad is to be sponsored for £100,000 for the next three years by American Airways (Stuart Jones writes). The team will be flown to fixtures in the United States and beyond, but not in Europe, until the World Cup finals there in 1994.

Criticism of the FA's decision to accept an offer from a foreign

airline is misguided. British Airways, who have been reluctant to be involved with football teams, asked for £300,000 to fly England to Cagliari last summer. Virgin Airways were also approached by Richard Hounpur, whose response was initially cool. His marketing representative subsequently failed to attend a meeting which had been arranged with the FA.

Lumsden steps in to protect players

By CLIVE WHITE

JIMMY Lumsden, the Bristol City manager, yesterday took the extraordinary step of leaving two players out of his team to protect them against abuse from home supporters. Keith Welch, the goalkeeper, and Robert Edwards, a young midfielder player, will thus miss today's meeting with Watford at Ashton Gate.

Edwards was one of two players allegedly spat upon by City supporters after the Rumbelows Cup defeat by Bristol Rovers on Tuesday. "I am not prepared to let my young players put up with that sort of abuse," Lumsden said.

John Beck, the Cambridge United manager, is expecting his club's supporters to smother his team with something quite different — gratitude — when they take the field at the Abbey Stadium against Sunderland. "I just hope our supporters take a look at this week's fixtures and

really appreciate how much our team have achieved," Beck said. As well as entertaining the slumbering northeast giant, Cambridge played host this week to Manchester United, the League leaders, and held them to a 1-1 draw in a Rumbelows Cup second-round tie.

"Two years ago this week, Cambridge were next to bottom of the fourth division. This morning, they stand fourth in the second division, poised perhaps to become a founder member of the Premier League."

Swindon Town are proving, as they did under Oswald Ardill two seasons ago, that "Route One" is not the only way to reach the top and that there are long balls and long balls. However, Hoddle, the Swindon player-manager, is master of the long pass played to feet, tore a thigh muscle last Saturday and will be missing from the match at the County Ground against Derby County.

Perryman denies James bid

WATFORD yesterday denied speculation that Liverpool have made a £1 million offer for the England Under-21 goalkeeper, David James, whose contract expires next summer.

The Watford manager, Steve Perryman, who put James on the transfer-list last week, said: "I would be very surprised if Liverpool were not watching David, along with the rest of the first division clubs. But Liverpool have not made any bid. We have received offers and we are still considering our options."

□ The Football Trust is to grant York City £65,000 to help meet the cost of the club's new stand, built in memory of David Longhurst, the forward who died at a match in September 1990.

□ Swindon Town have appointed local businessman Ray Hardman as non-executive chairman in place of Ken Chapman, who resigned because of ill health on Wednesday.

The final hurdle beckons Yorath

By CLIVE WHITE

TERRY Yorath has taken no pleasure in the past week from watching Welsh rugby face up to the painful truth about its standing in the world game. Neither has it particularly upset him. It just concerns him that should the Principality's "other" football team assume a rare position of pride of place in its heart next week, it does so for all the right reasons.

Not since the Gentle Giant, John Charles, walked tall in the Valleys has Wales had a football team worthy of greater appreciation than that of its rugby brethren by its own people. But Yorath recognises that the acknowledgement will only be granted them if, for once, they do not fall at the final hurdle to a major championship.

A draw against Germany in Nuremberg (say it quickly enough and it doesn't sound too difficult) would virtually guarantee Wales their place in the European championship finals. They would then only need to draw with Luxembourg in November (appropriately at the Arms Park) to cause a sensation — the elimination of Germany.

Not since 1958 — and only in 1958 — have Wales qualified for the finals of a major championship and even then they had to be admitted by the back door to the Swedish World Cup finals after the withdrawal of Israel. With Sweden beckoning again, Yorath sees Wales fulfilling an appointment with destiny.

Tempting fate, though, can be a dangerous business when dealing with the Welsh, as Yorath, aged 41, knows only too well. In the course of winning 59 caps as a player, Yorath personally experienced his share of the many anti-climatic moments in Welsh football history, most sickeningly for him the Hand of Joe incident in 1977 when the referee awarded a penalty against the Welsh for hand ball at Anfield.

Yorath remains convinced, like thousands of others, to this day that the hand, rather than being Welsh, belonged to Joe Jordan, his Leeds colleague, godfather to his eldest daughter, and Scottish rival. "Joe just won't admit it. He just smiles," Yorath said.

It was one of the few times that the hardened midfielder warrior ever shed tears over a match, though he recovered sufficiently to bring himself to name his youngest son, Jordan.

Then there was the night



Plenty of food for thought: Yorath digests the Welsh prospects in Germany

Jack Stein gave his life to the game while Wales, inconspicuously by comparison, were pipped at the post by Scotland for a place in the Mexican World Cup finals due to another controversial hand-ball decision.

Yorath, who was commenting for television that night at Ninian Park, remembers seeing Graeme Souness, his one-time great midfielder antagonist, slumped against the dressing room corridor wall, looking totally distraught. "He said to me, pointing towards the dressing room, 'The big man's dying in there. How do you cope with all the stress of being a manager.' I wouldn't have it for all the tea in China." Eighteen months later he was manager of Rangers.

The magnetic attraction of management was as impossible to resist for

Souness as it had been for Yorath. Not that there haven't been times during the last few years when he wished he could have.

Getting the sack at Swansea 12 months after his dismissal by Bradford City did nothing for his confidence, though he would like to remind people that both clubs did achieve promotion under him.

Wales under Yorath have come quite some distance in the last 18 months when one recalls that it took them two years to win their first competitive game together. Yorath puts it down to valuing the other players as highly as he does the famous four — Rush, Hughes, Southall and Ratcliffe — the conversion of Hughes to a midfield role in order to accommodate Saunders and last and not least the introduction of a sweeper system to protect them

against speedy infiltrators.

In Yorath's playing days, by his own admission, Wales made the mistake of "kicking people" in order to try to bridge that gap between second and first place in qualifying competitions.

Blessed with a shade less skill than some of his cynical contemporaries from the Revie days, Yorath was one of the worst perpetrators. "I thought it was what I had to do to make it," he once said. Yorath accepts that such behaviour would be suicidal in Nuremberg, a city not noted for its leniency towards thuggery of any description.

Successive victories over Germany and Brazil no less have encouraged Wales to think more positively than ever before. "Either He is setting us up for a mighty crash or He is going to lead us by the hand and takes us through those gates."

Woosnam offered advice by Jacklin

By MITCHELL PLATT, GOLF CORRESPONDENT

AS THICK mist gave officials no option but to postpone play in the Dunhill Cup at St Andrews yesterday, Tony Jacklin, Europe's most successful Ryder Cup captain, took the opportunity to offer some advice to Ian Woosnam.

Woosnam, the Masters champion, has been criticised since the European defeat in the Ryder Cup for blaming others for the result instead of admitting his own shortcomings.

Jacklin, in St Andrews to announce his investment in the Lezroon Kaddy, a motorised golf trolley, said: "Ian seemed remote at Klawah Island. I've always said what a great sight it is to see him with his little legs pumping down the fairways, but it didn't happen this time against the Americans. The bounce wasn't there."

Woosnam was only one point from four games as the United States regained the Ryder Cup with a 14½-13½ win against Europe on the Ocean Course.

"We were always playing catch-up, which didn't help," Jacklin said. "You've got to get ahead early and put the pressure on your opponents. But I have the utmost sympathy for Bernard Gallacher, my successor, because some of the top players felt unable to play in all five matches, which was not the case in my day."

"You would hope that for those three days out two years, the three most important days in my opinion as far as the European Tour is concerned, that every member of the team would be prepared to play every match. It is, after all, the premier golf event in the world."

"I do feel sorry for Ian Woosnam if he's going through a tough time. I think he has said a few foolish things. You've got to understand that not everyone will say nice things about you all of the time but that you've got to shrug your shoulders then get on with it."

"Ian has to understand that you can't be one of the lads anymore. I had to give it up when I won the Open and then the US Open. It doesn't matter if you are Ian Botham, Paul Gascoigne or Ian Woosnam. You've got to listen to advice from certain elements of public life."

"Ian has won a major. Now he has to set goals beyond that if he wants to go further. It is a matter of attitude. The rewards are large but they don't exist forever if you don't keep plugging on. And what is important is that you preserve your reputation."

"If Ian looks after himself, then he can expect four or five more years at the very top. I know all the pitfalls. I was always a bit of a pessimist. Woosnam will hope today to lead Wales to victory against Canada in the competition's quarter-final stage.

QUARTER-FINAL DRAW: United States v South Africa; Scotland v Ireland; England v Sweden; Wales v Canada.

Lyle stays on course for success

Munich — Sandy Lyle, who missed the Dunhill Cup for the first time in six years this week, is on course to make amends after a second successive win in the BMW International Open here yesterday.

The strapping Scot, who was also ignored by Bernard Gallacher as a Ryder Cup wild card selection, lies four strokes clear of the field, 14 under par, at the half-way mark. Lyle has not won on the European Tour since 1988.

For once, luck was on Lyle's side, helping him accumulate eight birdies in a row. At the long 18th, he thought he had pulled his drive out of bounds and hit a provisional tee-shot before finding the original ball just a yard inside the out of bounds line.

Lyle, the 1985 Open champion, hauled his second to within 130 yards of the green and holed a 25-foot putt for birdie after pitching on to the green.

His nearest pursuer is David A. Russell, who ignored the handicap of a left knee injury — he will undergo a cartilage operation next month — to shoot 68 and go ten under.

CRICKET

Fraser edges closer to a full recovery

ANGUS Fraser is preparing to make his England comeback during the winter. The Middlesex seamer, who has been suffering from a hip injury for nine months, is showing signs that he is recovering.

"The selectors, like Angus, himself, are taking a positive attitude and we still expect him to play a full part this winter," the England manager, Micki Stewart, said yesterday. Both he and Fraser were encouraged by the latest medical report on his injury, and Fraser is hoping his specialist will allow him to resume light training next week.

He missed virtually all of last season because of the hip problem and the selectors put the Warwickshire all-rounder, Dermot Reeve, on standby when they announced their winter squad last month.

Super series attacked by an ATP member

By ANDREW LONGMORE, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

A LEADING member of the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) has criticised the decision by the ATP to set up a new series of nine million "super" tournaments in 1993. Graham Lovett, the only one of the six members of the ATP tour board to vote against the proposals, yesterday advised the ATP not to compete with the grand slams. Some of the nine tournaments could face serious financial problems, which would weaken, not strengthen, the tour, he said.

"There is some feeling about challenging the grand slams by offering grand slam type money. But that's a mistake. The grand slams are out there in front and are going to stay there."

"The lift from the old level of \$1 million prize money to \$1.7 million is just too much. I don't think the money is available in

the market place," he said. Lovett, tournament director of the recent Australian indoor championships in Sydney, one of the nine, is also concerned that the top ten players might not sign the contracts, which offer bonuses of up to \$1.25 million to play in eight of the nine events. "I've spoken to some of them and they have mixed feelings about it. Attempts to force players to do things have not been very successful in the past," he said.

Lovett's comments highlight a division in ATP ranks over the series, which has five tournaments in Europe, four in North America but no representation in Australasia, one of the game's biggest growth areas. "It's a step backwards," he said. "The tour has been truly international. Now it's turning into Europe v North America."

IN BRIEF

Brundle at Benetton

MARTIN Brundle, who has driven all season for the struggling Brabham Formula One motor racing team, will be joining Benetton for 1992, alongside Michael Schumacher. Brundle's move means that Nelson Piquet, three times a world champion, is in search of a driving seat for next season. Ivan Capelli has also been released by Leyton House.

SNOOKER: John Parrott removed any lingering doubts about his worthiness as world champion by beating Tony Knowles 9-3 in the final of the Dubai Duty Free Classic, the opening ranking tournament of the 1991-2 season, last night.

BASKETBALL: The Atlanta Braves beat the Pittsburgh Pirates 1-0 to level their best-of-seven National League championship series at 1-1. BASKETBALL: Alvin Byrd was yesterday discharged from

Kingston Hospital, where he had been kept under observation after collapsing on court following Kingston's 175-150 European Cup aggregate defeat against Melsbach on Thursday night. He was allowed out on the condition that he takes no part in Kingston's matches at the weekend.

TEENAGE Boris Becker and Andre Agassi were both beaten in the quarter-finals of an indoor tournament in Tokyo, by Derrick Rostagno and Goran Ivanisevic respectively.

MODERN PENTATHLON: The holders, Poland, and Britain are among a record entry of 17 teams contesting the women's world championship in Sydney from October 27 to November 2. The field may increase to 18 if South Africa's participation is confirmed on Monday.

ATHLETICS: Disgraced Canadian sprinter, Ben Johnson, has parted company with Clyde Duncan, his third trainer since he began his comeback from a two-year suspension for drug abuse.

GOLF	
JERSEY: Royal Jersey players' championship. Leading third round scores: P. Harrison, 65, 66, 69, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.	
BADMINTON	DOUBLES: German Open: Men's singles: First round: S. Butler (GB) vs R. Hargreaves (GB), 15-12, 15-12; Second round: S. Butler (GB) vs R. Harg

